FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PRAVDA Publishes Foreign Delegates' Speeches

Kadar Speaks 26 Feb

PM281105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 Second Edition p 6

[Speech by MSZMP Central Committee General Secretary Janos Kadar at the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow on 26 February]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP delegation I respectfully greet the delegates and all the participants of the 27th CPSU Congress. [applause] I convey to you, and in your behalf to every Soviet Communist, the peoples of the USSR, the warm greetings and best wishes of Hungarian Communists, of our people. [applause] Comrades, the 27th CPSU Congress, which is of outstanding importance in the life of the entire Soviet people, is also simultaneously a political event of great international significance. Everyone who realistically assesses the USSR's role in the development of the world situation, also understands that the congress' stands will not only determine the further development of this huge country but in many ways also will have an effect in an international sense, not least of all in regard to the most important issue for all mankind, the safeguarding of peace.

Hungarian Communists and Hungarian workers have followed the process of the congress preparations with lively interest. We have acquainted ourselves with the congress documents and our delegation has listened with great attention to the Central Committee's Political Report, which Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev submitted. We can state responsibly that every Hungarian adherent of socialist ideas warmly and unreservedly greets the Marxist-Leninist, strictly principled, simultaneously realistic and open political stances, the objectives prescribing Soviet society's dynamic development contained within the Central Committee report, in the submitted documents, and also which pervade congress deliberations. [applause]

Comrades, Hungarian Communists highly esteem and consider as the practical assertion of Leninist policy and working style, the fact that our Soviet comrades, starting with the realistic assessment of the present situation, taking into consideration the generally valid legalities of socialist construction and the USSR's peculiarities, are elaborating their plans for the next 5 years and after that right up to the turn of the millennium. The precise assessment of the historically significant achievements, at the same time the realistic, critical view of the attained results, which encourages further progress, the wide-scale unfolding of the party and the peoples' creative force prove how enormous the resources of a society liberated by the socialist revolution are. The speeding up of the USSR's social and economic development is a rousing objective not only for Soviet workers, but also inspires every believer in social progress and socialism throughout the world.

A significant part of the topics being discussed at the congress are the central issues not only of the work of construction underway in the USSR but also of the socialist social system's general development. The creative nature of their being raised, answered, and practicably resolved in general will aid the socialist countries and the experiences will enrich the common treasury of the entire internatonal communist and workers' movement ideology.

The ideas formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress express the unchanging validity of the Leninist assertion that socialism, with the strength of example, with the higher degree of effectiveness of social and economic activity, exerts the biggest attraction on the world's peoples. The world's peace-loving forces highly appreciate the USSR's foreign policy. The Hungarian People's Republic, together with the other Warsaw Pact member states, supports the USSR's initiatives aimed at the negotiated settlement of disputed issues, at the cessation of the arms race, at the prevention of the militarization of outer space, at the reduction of the war danger, and at the strengthening of peace.

We have welcomed the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and the Soviet proposals of 15 January, which propose the total annihilation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The further work will certainly be aided to a large degree by the congress' foreign political stance, the USSR's readiness to cooperate with every peace-loving force, with every realistic and responsible factor, which, in accordance with the sides' mutual interests, takes a stand with actions as well for the creation of mankind's peaceful and secure future.

We know that on the banner of Lenin's party the two words socialism and peace always have been and are still today written side by side inseparably. [applause]

Comrades. The Hungarian people are working to build an advanced socialist society. We have immeasurable historical achievements in all areas of social life. We also have more than a few problems which arise from the country's conditions, objective causes, or have arisen as a result of subjective errors.

Nevertheless, we are confident that our socialist social life's foundations are firm. Our party and people have been toughened in the struggles and are united and tied together in the intention of safeguarding and increasing our socialist achievements. Our country's central task — as was emphasized at our 13th party congress a year ago — is revitalizing economic and social development, accelerating scientific-technical progress, modernizing the economic framework, and creating the conditions necessary for more dynamic development.

Our objective is to further consolidate — by increasing productivity and by more efficient and thrifty economic management — the equilibrium of the people's economy and to make a tangible elevation of our people's standard of living possible. When designating the tasks and formulating solutions, our party takes equal account of the universal laws of socialist construction, our country's specific conditions, and the experiences of other socialist countries.

Building upon the fundamental principle of the social ownership of the means of production within the framework of a socialist planned economy, with a certain degree of independence for factories, with economic regulators, and by employing the principle of collectives' interest, we endeavor to make the best possi-

ble use of the advantages and great potential inherent in the socialist social system.

Comrades, we rely first and foremost in the building of socialism on multilateral cooperation with the USSR, the Warsaw Pact, and the CEMA member countries. We are working to strengthen the unity of the socialist community, so vital a task today, and to expand our cooperation. These are the aspirations guiding the Hungarian People's Republic and everyone in the world must approach it with a consideration for this. The course toward friendship with the Soviet Union was confirmed in the decisions of our party congress which stated: The further strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the enrichment of cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples is our number one national interest. The USSR is the most important mainstay of our country's independence and of its socialist building work. [applause]

Dear comrades, our friends. In the spirit of these sentiments our delegation wishes successful and good work to the 27th CPSU Congress. [applause] And to the Communists of the USSR, to the Soviet people, the great family of the peoples, we wish complete success for the implementation of the congress resolutions, for the flowering of your country, and for the defense of peace. [applause]

Long live the great Soviet people and its Communist Party; long live and further strengthen the indissoluble friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples! Long live socialism and peace! [prolonged applause, all rise]

Italian CP's Pecchioli

PM041943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade Ugo Pecchioli, Member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate and Secretariat" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 1 March session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Only a few weeks ago, Comrade Natta, secretary general of the PCI [Italian Communist Party], met with Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, here in Moscow. The meeting, which was marked by great cordiality and frankness, produced an abundance of positive results. I am very glad today to be able to convey cordial greetings and best wishes to the 27th CPSU Congress and to the CPSU from the PCI Central Committee, all Italian Communists, and the very significant section of the Italian people who support the struggle for renewal waged by our party. (applause) I would like to say right away that the entire democratic public in Italy views your congress as an event of extraordinary importance.

This general and universal interest is above all a sign of the new important political realities; it is evidence of the great response evoked by the dynamism and effect of the new steps and recent proposals of the Soviet Union to overcome the crisis in international relations which has assumed dramatic proportions, to set in motion the process of disarmament, detente, and cooperation and channel it in the direction indicated by Comrade Gorbachev with the aim of ridding mankind of the specter of nuclear destruction by the year 2000.

There is no alternative to detente today for the very reason that the fate of civilization and the survival of the human race depend on it. The only sensible policy is a policy based on the need for reciprocal security, a policy which is free from claims to military superiority by either of the sides and seeks to achieve an equilibrium at the lowest possible level in the military sphere. Only in this way can the new atmosphere of constructive dialogue be transformed into effective steps toward disarmament and peace. This will enable resources to be released and political initiatives to be launched to resolve above all the dramatic problems of backwardness and underdevelopment.

Last year we marked the 40th anniversary of the rout of Nazism and fascism. This rout was made possible thanks to the decisive heroic contribution of the Soviet Union, which made enormous sacrifices, which can never to be forgotten, and also thanks to the cooperation with the allies, in particular the United States. This was a high point in mankind's history. The victory over Nazism and fascism, to which the Italian people also contributed by their guerrilla warfare, must serve also as an ideological and political guideline today, because this struggle also pursued the great aim of establishing a new international order, a world without wars. This great aim is topical in our epoch too.

Traditionally, the struggle for peace has always been the PCI's paramount task. It is enough to recall Palmiro Togliatti's warning in 1954 that the nature of war changed when it became nuclear, and Enrico Berlinguer's recent tireless and selfless struggle for concrete and convincing mobilization of all forces for the struggle for peace. Today, as never before, action by the broad popular masses, women, the intelligentsia, young people, and movements of the most varied ideological, political, and religious persuasions is needed in all countries. The path toward detente is thorny; we are well aware of that. It cannot be traveled without responsibly taking into account the need for equilibrium, that is, taking into account the interests of all the parties concerned. Thus we oppose unilateral changes in the composition of blocs, although in the longer term these blocs must be dismantled. However, we believe that Italy can steer a steadier and more effective course toward detente and disarmament while remaining a member of the alliance to which it belongs. For this reason we have opposed and will continue to oppose the militarization of space and particularly the so-called U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" project which would initiate a new, horrific arms race.

Peace today is also seriously threatened by numerous military conflicts in various parts of the world. The defense of the sovereignty of states and independence of peoples is a question whose solution brooks no delay. Military interference in the affairs of other countries is impermissible. The spirit of negotiations must always triumph.

The Mediterranean and the Near East rank among the regions where tension, aggravated as a result of, among other things, the most dangerous acts of international terrorism, must be relaxed as a matter of urgency and where the sacred right of the Palestinian people to have their own motherland and state must be

recognized without delay, while guaranteeing the security of all the region's states including Israel. Proceeding from these same principles, we favor a speedy political resolution by means of talks of the serious crisis situations in other regions such as Central America, Southeast Asia, and South Africa (where the shameful apartheid system must be abolished once and for all). We also hope that the serious problem of Afghanistan will be resolved as soon as possible by political means.

Your congress which opened with Comrade Gorbachev's report, which we rate positively because of its profoundly innovative spirit, is called upon to outline the directions of the program for the development of the Soviet Union through the year 2000. This is highly significant in view of the weight carried and the role played by your country in the world. We Italian Communists, together with all our country's progressive forces, view with the greatest interest the task which you have set yourselves of introducing profound and innovative changes in the economy and in society because we constantly proceed from the premise that increased democratic participation in a country's life by its working people and citizens is an essential precondition of all effective and stable development.

The PCI is approaching its 17th Congress. Italy is undergoing important structural changes in the production sphere and in social and technological development. It is also confronting increasing difficulties and contradictions, above all the serious problem of mass unemployment. Thus, our country is living through a difficult transitional period fraught with uncertain political consequences. We are struggling to reach a new stage in the improvement and renewal of society and the state, drawing strength from a concept of socialism which closely combines the ideals of democracy and freedom with the ideals of social justice. Conservative trends in West Europe are beginning to experience a crisis. However, to firmly establish West Europe's independent peace-loving role and to embark on the road of socialist solutions in this part of the world, it is necessary to endeavor to develop unifying processes among the various components of the left-wing forces in Europe, of whom we Italian Communists are an integral part. Of course we do not hide the fact that there are difficulties. However, there is no alternative if we want Europe to fully play its role in upholding peace and launching positive initiatives to resolve many of mankind's current tragedies, beginning with the elimination of backwardness and even hunger in a substantial part of the "Third World." Western Europe, responsible for so many troubles in the past, can make up for them now by backing the establishment of a new international economic order and giving immediate and active support to the struggle of the countries which want to enforce their right to life, development, and genuine national independence.

In order to achieve these aims, Italian Communists are prepared to spare no effort, constantly developing ties with all the parties of the international workers movement, progressive forces and national liberational movements, and all the forces of peace and progress based on the principle of absolute autonomy and independence and the spirit of complete mutual respect for differences and divergencies in their respective positions. This, in fact, is the precondition for maintaining sincere relations of friendship and cooperation. In this respect, dear comrades, the cordial and constructive ties between the PCI and the CPSU not only accord with the interests of Communists, but represent an important contribution to the cause of the development of increasingly fruitful relations of friendship between our countries and our peoples. (applause)

Dear comrades! Allow me once again to convey to you cordial greetings from the Italian Communists and to express to the 27th CPSU Congress that the wish that it will consolidate the potential and the hopes of the cause of preserving peace and the potential and the hopes of the cause of building a better world to pass on to new generations. (prolonged applause, all rise)

France's Plissonier

PM031450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10-11

["Speech by Comrade Gaston Plissonier, Member of the French Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee Secretary" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 28 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev!

Dear comrade delegates! Permit me to convey to you fervent greetings from the French Communist Party Central Committee and to wish the 27th CPSU Congress great success. (applause)

Our epoch is the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism, the epoch of historic successes for the movement toward national and social liberation, toward the liberation of the individual. The needs for achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and for the establishment of more just and democratic social and international relations, and the desire to live under peaceful conditions are growing all over the world.

The problems which the USSR is tackling today and the future of your country and of world peace are most closely linked in Comrade Gorbachev's content-rich speech with the contemporary epoch. In the draft new edition of the CPSU Program a central place is assigned to man and to the all-around flourishing of his personality. The acceleration of development for the solution of economic problems and for satisfying the growing diverse needs of the Soviet people is proclaimed as a goal.

What a striking contrast with the deep crisis in which the peoples of the capitalist countries, including the people of France, are living! Capitalism uses the successes of science and technology for the pursuit of maximum profits, and it flouts the interests of the human personality. Masses of working people and young people, millions strong, are doomed to unemployment. Tens of millions of people are dying from hunger in the Third World. These people have fallen victim to plunder and superexploitation and are bearing an intolerable burden of debt. They are demanding the establishment of a new economic order.

Your country selected a completely different path, seeking to make full use of the entire economic and scientific potential, and of the natural and human resources of your country. Attaching great significance to the people's self-management, your party is revealing the democratic nature of socialism, thereby promoting

the formation of the new man for whom access has been opened up to knowledge, sociopolitical activity, and to solutions which promote the full flowering of the personality. (applause) Almost 69 years ago, the Soviet people, under the leadership of your glorious party headed by V.I. Lenin, set off on the unexplored path of socialism. Soviet society is now at a new stage of its development. Proceeding from this, your party is emphasizing at its congress the desire to overcome difficulties and contradictions and to elimitate laggardness so as to move forward with determination.

But capitalism, which is enduring a crisis, is demonstrating to what degree the development of its social system is increasingly conflicting with the requirements of our epoch and with the aspirations of the peoples. Nowadays, more and more countries and peoples are embarking on the path of building a socialist society. The ways of building it are becoming increasingly diverse and this enriches its creators. The proposition that there is no model of socialism and that socialism is built under specific conditions which accord with the needs of each country and each people, is thereby confirmed.

Highly evaluating the international experience of building socialism which has been accumulated by the socialist countries, the French Communist Party, in response to the problems of French society, has drawn up, in a spirit of creative Marxism, its own strategy which takes account of the country's class realities, our people's traditions, their aspirations and new needs, and France's place in the world. In this forward progression, a decisive role belongs to the people's masses. The path which we are proposing is, simultaneously, a path of the democratic winning of state power, of using the system of universal suffrage, and also the path of an embittered class struggle against the dominant forces of capital. In proposing this path of struggle and cohesion, our party assigns a special place to the new concept of the unification of the people's masses based on the joint actions of the working class and of all forces which are capable of achieving resolute and lasting changes in our country. We call on millions of men, women, and young people of France to join together in the struggle, to abandon humility and a fatalistic attitude toward the crisis, and to come out against exploitation. We are opening up a new, mobilizing prospect for the masses' struggle.

Comrades! A world without wars or weapons is an ideal for Communists and our party regards the consolidation of peace as its priority task. The course of development of international events recently has shown that the opportunity exists for the preservation of world peace. It is perfectly obvious that imperialism has not abandoned its objectives. Reagan recently resorted once again to overt threats against Cuba and Nicaragua. However, the forces of peace and progress are capable of inflicting defeat on this aggressive policy.

We welcome the peace initiatives of the socialist states, of the nonaligned countries, and of a number of heads of state and government, and the growing activeness of the antiwar movements.

The proposals put forward on the Soviet Union's behalf by Comrade Gorbachev in Paris and Geneva, and especially his statement of 15 January 1986, have generated great interest. This program envisages the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and at the same time the elimination of chemical weapons and the reduction of conventional armaments, and in particular, in Europe. In response to questions from *L'HUMANITE*, Comrade Gorbachev stressed that the implementation of these measures would make it possible to embody in practice the hopes generated by the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva.

Resolutely opposing the arms race, which is threatening to spread to space as a result of the "star wars" plans, the French people are attached to the peaceful development of space for the sake of which the Soviet Union and France are already cooperating.

Under conditions whereby new relations of solidarity are taking shape in the world, we confirm the determination to strive for the broadest unification of all forces in favor of peace and disarmament so as to save the world for all time from nuclear catastrophe and so that all states may make the choice in favor of peaceful coexistence — the sole alternative capable of ensuring mankind's survival. Naturally, the French Communist Party, resolutely struggling for peace, democracy, and mankind's liberation from exploitation, attaches special significance to internationalist solidarity with other communist parties. During a recent meeting, M.S. Gorbachev and Georges Marchais confirmed in the joint statement our common concept of relations between communist parties: "Each party determines its analysis, its policy, and its way of building a socialist society completely independently and proceeding from the situation in its own country.

"Communist parties operate under different conditions. These differences are constantly growing. They can sometimes lead to different assessments and stances on certain issues, and at times they can lead to disagreements.

"The CPSU and the French Communist Party consider that this reality can in no way be an obstacle to the maintenance and strengthening of relations and to the development of cooperation and solidarity between communist parties." Our party, like yours, expresses satisfaction at the fruitful nature of such an approach which was reflected in new forms of cooperation and in the traditional friendship between the Soviet and French Communists.

Friendship is also characteristic of the relations between the peoples of our countries. Despite anti-Soviet campaigns which require a decisive rebuff, potential exists for the further development of Franco-Soviet cooperation in the mutual interests of both countries and peoples, and for the sake of universal peace. (applause)

Dear comrades! Permit me once again to convey to you fraternal wishes for success in implementing the new ambitious plans for the further boosting of the Soviet people's well-being and for the promotion of the cause of socialism, taking account of the urgent tasks facing mankind at the end of the 20th century, and above all the task of preserving universal peace. Long live Franco-Soviet friendship! Long live peace and socialism! (prolonged applause, all rise)

Portuguese CP's Cunhal

PM031511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86
Second Edition pp 9-10

["Speech by Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 27 February afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Permit me to convey to you delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and, through you, to all Communists and the people of the Soviet Union the warm fraternal greetings of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. (applause)

Confirming the scientific nature of Marxism-Leninism and creatively developing it, the 27th congress is setting the Soviet people new and impressive tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development, further advancing social policy, renewing the methods and style of party and state leadership, and broadening and deepening in every possible way socialist democracy, to which is allocated the fundamental role in mobilizing, activating, and developing the initiative and the creative potential of the working class and the broad masses of the population.

The implementation of the 27th congress decisions will be a factor of paramount significance in increasing the influence of the ideals of socialism and communism on a worldwide scale and a stimulus for the struggle of the working people and the peoples of all continents.

The 27th congress confirms the Soviet Union's indefatigable efforts and its decisive contribution to the cause of defending peace and demonstrates once again that the Soviet Union remains the mightiest bulwark of peace throughout the world. (applause)

Portuguese Communists evaluate highly the Soviet Union's proposals and initiatives aimed at disarmament, detente, and peaceful coexistence, and they warmly hail the plan advanced in Comrade Gorbachev's statement for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The participation in your congress of so many representative party delegations attests to the revolutionary transformations occurring on the planet in our age. The reality of our days attests that the liberation struggle of the working people and all peoples is advancing — not always evenly, but irreversibly — along the path opened up by the glorious October Socialist Revolution 68 years ago. (applause)

At the same time imperialism — American imperialism above all — is trying to hold up and even reverse the course of world development by using all the means at its disposal and perpetrating sabotage, interference, economic and financial pressure on states, military aggression, undeclared wars, terrorism, and nuclear blackmail.

Today more than ever what is needed is joint action by all anti-imperialist forces and by everyone in the world who seeks to avoid nuclear catastrophe. The strengthening of the unity of the international communist movement is a decisive factor in the cooperation and unity of the forces of peace, democracy, social progress, national independence, and socialism.

While being part of a worldwide process, every people's struggle has its own special features. The situation in Portugal over the past 10 years has been characterized by the government's constant and cruel offensive against the major gains of the Portuguese revolution. Only thanks to the struggle of the working class and the people's masses were numerous plans thwarted which, had they been implemented, would have led to the total liquidation of the democratic system.

On the one hand, this situation demands of our party the constant and dogged defense of the revolution's achievements; on the other hand, it demands great tactical flexibility and its conformity with the new situations which arise under conditions of extremely unstable political and social development. The recent presidential election was of special significance.

The candidate whom our party supported did not get through to the second round of the poll. After the first round on 26 January there remained Freitas do Amaral, the candidate of the extreme right-wing revenge-seeking fascist forces, who collected 46 percent of the votes, and Mario Soares, former secretary general of the Socialist Party, who received 25 percent of the electorate's votes.

The situation demanded urgent countermeasures. Within 5 days we convened an extraordinary congress of our party and submitted the Central Committee's theses for discussion by Communists. More than 800 party meetings were held with the participation of more than 30,000 party members. The congress was held 2 February. While fully maintaining a stern, critical stance with regard to Soares, its assessment of his role in the counterrevolutionary process, and his program, the congress called for a vote against the candidate of the extreme right-wing forces, that is, in favor of Soares, who was elected thanks to the mass vote for him on the part of voters supporting the Communists.

We were unable to elect the democratic candidate whom we supported. However, we made the decisive contribution to defeating the extreme right-wing candidate and ensured the country's democratic life. (applause)

The situation remains very complex. But as a result of the election the immediate danger of a counterrevolutionary coup has been removed, and more favorable conditions have been created for uniting the working people and democrats and continuing the struggle for democracy and in defense of the revolution's gains, which are a constituent part of the Portuguese democratic system — agrarian reform, nationalization, working people's rights, democratic power locally, and civil liberties.

Our party, which numbers more than 200,000 Communists and which, together with our friends, secured more than 20 percent of the votes in the last general election, is continuing the stubborn struggle. The course of events has shown that the democratic resolution of problems in Portugal is impossible without the

Communist Party and, even more so, against the Communist Party. (applause)

The support of our brothers in struggle in other countries is an important help and a strong stimulus for our struggle.

By virtue of the fact that solidarity is mutual, the faternal parties and peoples building socialism and communism, the peoples waging the struggle for freedom, democracy, and national independence, and all who suffer from imperialist aggression, exploitation, oppression, the tyranny of fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid may rest absolutely assured of the support and solidarity of Portuguese Communists.

Today we wish to say to our Soviet comrades that in just the same way as the CPSU and the Soviet people always show solidarity with the PCP and the Portuguese people, so all the Communists and the people of the Soviet Union can count on the solidarity of Portuguese Communists. (applause)

The strong, unbreakable, exemplary ties of fraternal friendship, cooperation, and solidarity which unite the PCP and the CPSU are the lofty expression of the friendship between our two peoples and an important contribution to the development of relations between our two countries. (applause)

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (applause)

Long live peace! (applause)

Long live communism! (prolonged applause, all rise)

Spanish CP's Gallego

PM042000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 Second Edition p 11

["Speech by Comrade Ignacio Gallego, Secretary General of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain [PCPE] conveys its most warm and fraternal greetings to the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and, through them, to all party members and the entire Soviet people.

Comrades! Your party, which has always defended the interests of the working class and all working people and the national and class interests of all the Soviet Union's peoples, is now developing the historic legacy of Marx, Engels, and Lenin — Marxism-Leninism — and leading the Soviet people along the path of peace and communism.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development, which you are discussing at your historic 27th congress, set great tasks for Soviet society. We welcome your desire to scale new heights in the political and social spheres and to accelerate the country's socioecnomic development on the basis of the more efficient application of the achievements of modern science and technology by the entire Soviet people. This will undoubtedly make it possible to enhance the well-being of all Soviet citizens and will constitute new evidence of the advantages of the socialist system.

Comrades! We support your unshakable determination to implement the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. We share your proposal to renounce the use of force and war as a means of resolving the contradictions between the socialist and the capitalist systems. To halt the arms race, achieve disarmament, and ensure peace and the peoples' security — this, as the new edition of your program points out, is the chief task of the day not only for Communists but also for all progressive forces and all who seek to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to preserve peae on earth.

The Soviet Union's position at the talks in Geneva and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's proposals, which contain a specific plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, fill the hearts of all the world's peoples with hope. At the same time, the stand taken by the Reagan administration, which persists in realizing the "star wars" program, appears before the whole world as a crazy desire to bring the world to the brink of war and total destruction.

Spanish Communists support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and are struggling to surmount the world's division into military blocs, to strengthen peace and international detente, and to seek paths of the peoples' peaceful development.

As is known, the Spanish Government's policy is a direct attack on the economic and social interests of the working class and other sections of Spanish society. Some 3 million unemployed, 8 million living on the borderline of poverty, the infringement of democratic rights — these are some consequences of this policy of sliding to the right. Spain has been drawn into the arms race, and the government advocates NATO membership for our country, tying our foreign policy to U.S. policy. At the same time, Spain's integration with the EEC will have grave, long-lasting consequences for our country's working class and working masses.

Millions of Spaniards have taken to the streets and participated in protest strikes against that policy. The mass demonstrations by workers and peasants and the general strike held on 20 June last year attest to the growing awareness of the people's masses, who demand that a different policy be pursued and insist on the need for a left alternative capable of creating conditions for a change in government policy and preventing the government from sliding to the right and following the U.S. foreign policy course.

As you know, a referendum on the question of Spain's NATO membership will be held on 12 March this year. The peace champions movement in our country has recently become very broad. It is a question of a multifaceted movement of millions of Spaniards. Within the framework of this movement, our party and also our comrades in the Catalonian Communist Party have played a significant role in all the mass demonstrations for Spain's withdrawal from NATO and the liquidation of U.S.

military bases on our territory. The demonstration held in Madrid on 23 February this year, in which 750,000 people participated, was of special significance. The Spanish people want peace, nonalignment, and the implementation of a policy of active neutrality.

Comrade delegates to the 27tth CPSU Congress! Under the conditions of the present internal political situation in Spain, our party understands that a left alternative to the government's policy is needed. This alternative must be embodied in election results, so that it will be possible also in organs of state power to defend the interests of the working class and all working people and the struggle for peace and national independence. Proceeding from this, we have urged all left-wing forces without exception to unite their actions in all spheres, including the election campaign, on the basis of the common program which we have submitted for broad discussion.

We realize that the most serious obstacle in the way of left-wing forces realizing this alternative is their disunity, their organizational weakness, and the lack of clear-cut program guidelines. In this sense the uniting of Communists in a single, strong party is a pressing need for the working class and all left-wing forces and the demand of tens of thousands of Communists. This question occupied the central place at our founding congress, held 2 years ago. The congress approved a political platform based on principles common to all Communist parties: Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This desire of the Communists is now being realized despite the fact that the unification process has not yet been completed.

In addition to the aforementioned left alternative, and in order to ensure the rebirth of a unified Spanish Communist Party, we have advanced the following proposals: The demand for the unity of all who adhere to the ideals of communism must be founded on the will to unite all Communists in a single party, starting by defining ideological and political positions on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We also propose developing relations and strengthening the united action of mass movements on the threshold of important social and political battles, for which Spain's working people must be prepared.

Comrades, we realize that we are talking of a quite complex and lengthy process. But we also realize that progress in this direction, even if the unification process is not completed, would enable Communists and thousands of working people and democrats to believe in the Communists' election program. We are prepared to hold discussions with everyone, regardless of their organizational allegiance, on the basis of the proposal for unity which we have advanced.

Comrades! The PCPE Central Committee wishes the historic CPSU Congress and the cause of peace and socialism great successes and confirms its solidarity and feelings of friendship with the CPSU and the entire Soviet people.

For peace throughout the world and international security!

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress! (prolonged applause)

Iraqi CP First Secretary

PM050937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade 'Aziz Muhammad, First Secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline) — date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On behalf of Iraqi Communists, the 4th Congress of the iraqi Communist Party, and our party's supporters and allies, I convey to you, all Soviet Communists and Soviet people, warmest regards and wishes for the success of the 27th congress.

We listened with rapt attention to the report to the 27th congress delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, and completely and utterly support its arguments.

The exceptional attention being paid to the 27th CPSU Congress by the international communist movement, all democratic forces, all opponents of war and aggression, and all fighters for peace and freedom is primarily an acknowledgement of the enormous prestige that the party of Lenin has within the international communist movement and among all genuine revolutionaries. The profound interrelationship between the achievements of the Soviet Union and the growth of its power and the victories being won by the forces of the world revolutionary movement is clear to all of us.

The grand tasks set by the congress put it in the ranks of historic CPSU congresses. The new edition of the party program — a document of enormous and genuinely historic significance, as Comrade Gorbachev rightly noted — is permeated with humanitarianism and peaceableness.

Both the work of the supreme forum of Soviet Communists and the widespread preparation preceding it, which simultaneously included discussion and enrichment of precongress documents and the implementation of measures to eliminate phenomena hampering party work, testify to the profound vital and dynamic nature of the CPSU, its Leninist fearlessness, and ability to resist all deviations and constructively carry out the tasks facing it, however complicated and difficult they may be. Worldwide interest in particular is currently being aroused by the desire to link the systematic and comprehensive improvement of socialism and the further development of Soviet society along the path to communism with an acceleration of socioeconomic development and a struggle for peace and social progress.

In accordance with the aspirations of progressive mankind, the CPSU proposes to reduce, and then completely destroy, nuclear arsenals along the way to final and universal disarmament. It is precisely this that displays more strongly the advantages of the socialist system over the capitalist one, which adheres to the idea of nuclear superiority and "star wars," things that the more aggressive U.S. circles are seeking.

The peace-loving Soviet policy fully corresponds with the interests of the Arab peoples, which are subjected to constant aggression by Israel, supported by international, primarily American, imperialism. Arab patriots support the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region, which would guarantee the Palestinian Arab people the right to self-determination and the creation of and independent national state under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative — the PLO. They are seeking the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied by them since 1967. The Arab people see the support of the Soviet Union and its international solidarity with their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for social liberation and progress as a reliable guarantee that this struggle will succeed.

Dear comrades!

The world public is following with anxiety the continuing escalation of the Iraq-Iran war. By no means can one exclude imperialist interference in the affairs of this region with the use of rapid deployment forces under the pretext of defending the "vital interests" of the United States and its allies.

Our party has from the very beginning condemned this conflict and the seizure of Iranian territory as serving only the interests of imperialism and Zionism. Proceeding from this assessment, our party condemns the continuing escalation of the war and the seizure of our country's territory, as well as the desire to militarily impose an "Iranian model" on our people and deprive them of the right to a free choice of democratic alternatives.

The dangerous situation that developed as a result of the latest Iranian offensive, the capture of the Iraqi port of Al Faw, and the threat of the occupation of Basra — Iraq's second most important city — and other strategic positions, has provoked condemnation from broad circles of the world public.

Our party, which confirmed its policies and slogans at the Fourth National Congress, which ended in mid-November 1985, demands an immediate end to hostilities and the withdrawal of troops to internationally recognized borders. Our party resolutely confirms that a just and democratic peace is the only way out of this destructive war. Our party quite clearly declares that a course of escalating hostilities is contrary to the interests of our people and the aims of the national patriotic movement. The party quite resolutely condemns this course.

Our imperative vital task is to immediately stop the war and provide our people with the opportunity to achieve a democratization of Iraq and real self-government for Kurdistan. In this struggle we seek the broadest international solidarity.

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress!

Long live peace!

Long live communism! (prolonged applause)

Lebanese CP's Al-Samad

PM051645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86
Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade Nadim 'Abd al-Samad (Deputy Secretary General of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee)" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On behalf of all Lebanese Communists, our party Central Committee, and the Lebanese National Resistance Front, which is struggling against the Israeli occupation, I conovey warmest greetings to the 27th CPSU Congress and thank you for the opportunity to address you.

In fighting against the Israeli occupiers who have invaded Lebanon, the heroic members of our party and representatives of other national progressive forces have secured the aggressor's withdrawal from most of our territory and are struggling to finally drive him off the last inch of the land of courageous southern Lebanon. The heroes who rebuffed the U.S.-NATO invasion in the guise of the "Multinational Force" are standing alongside them. They forced the foreign Marine contingent to go back where it came from. It was evacuated from the country following the crushing defeat of U.S. imperialism. The valiant fighters include those who are maintaining vigilance in the face of plans for confessional and sectarian domination and who are advocating an independent, united, democratic Arab Lebanon.

All patriots know that yesterday's victories and today's steadfastness, given unshakable faith in the triumph of the revolution, have the sure support, past and present, of the friendly Soviet Union and its glorious Communist Party. Permit me on behalf of the Lebanese patriots to express gratitude to those present in the hall and through you to all Soviet people and the CPSU, which is in the vanguard of mankind's struggle for peace, freedom, independence, progress, and socialism. Your accomplishments in socialist building are the guarantee of successes in the peoples' struggle against imperialist robbery, fascist repression, aggressive acts, and wars.

The Soviet Union's peaceful course is the guarantee of international peace and security and a decisive prerequisite for the final elimination of the danger of war and, above all, of the danger of a devastating nuclear war. Therefore, we join the rest of the peoples of the world in wholly supporting the USSR's peace-loving policy and all the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and eliminating nuclear weapons, above all Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's latest proposals and the general peaceful political line expounded in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered at the 27th congress by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The course of effective international solidarity which the Soviet Union has been conducting ever since the October Revolution is a decisive prerequisite for the liberation forces' victories and it opens up the opportunity for the advancement of all peoples, their acquisition of full independence, and the achievement of the aims of social progress and socialism.

We in Lebanon have first-hand experience of the sincere and constant nature of this solidarity and we have seen it in our observation of the Palestinian people's struggle for their national rights. We have observed its effectiveness in the case of the struggle of the Arab national liberation movements which were successful in Syria, Algeria, Libya, and Democratic Yemen. The truth of what I have said can be confirmed by all communist parties and all patriotic and progressive forces in the Arab world.

For many years now our party has been waging many battles on all fronts — against the Israeli occupiers, backed by the United States; against the reactionary forces, who unleashed the civil war 11 years ago; and against the dark forces who are exploiting religion, are doing the forces of imperialism and Zionism a service, and are conducting a politically divisive policy in areas controlled by the patriotic forces.

The Communist Party has been deprived of hundreds of fighters who lost their lives in the struggle, resisting frenzied attacks by imperialism, Zionism, and reaction who want to defeat the national patriotic forces, split Lebanon, and turn it into a group of small puppet states warring among themselves under imperialist domination.

Recently the Lebanese Communists suffered a heavy loss when three prominent party figures — Khalil Nawsah, Suhayl Tawilah, and Michel Wakid — were killed by fascist murderers' vile bullets.

The Lebanese Communist Party solemnly promises to continue the struggle for the total liberation of territories occupied by the aggressors and for the unity of Lebanon and its essential Arab nature in line with its people's right to democratic independent development.

In this decisive battle we are relying on the steadfastness of the masses, on the close alliance with the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, on the unity of all the country's patriotic forces, and on the alliance with Syria and the Palestinian revolution and with all forces of the Arab liberation movement. We are counting on strong international solidarity which has strengthened our steadfastness and opened up the prospect of complete liberation and victory over the forces of foreign aggression.

We are particularly inspired by the Soviet Union's selfless assistance and its constant support for our people and all the peoples supporting their just cause, the cause of liberation, democracy, social progress, and peace. (prolonged applause)

Indian Congress (I) Delegate

PM051102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 9, 10

["Speech by Arjun Singh, Deputy Chairman of the Indian National Congress (I) Party" (*PRAVDA* headline) — date and place not given]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen! Allow me to convey to the participants in this lofty forum — the 27th CPSU Congress — greetings and congratulations from the Indian National Congress Party. The congress will determine the directions of the Soviet Union's socioeconomic and political development for many years to come. It is a great honor for me to be an eyewitness at this historic event.

We highly assess the bold call, overflowing with truly statesmanlike wisdom, made by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of your party's Central Committee, to inaugurate the epoch of mankind's liberation from the nuclear threat and nuclear weapons and to take positive steps for ensuring peace all over the world. Being followers of Mahatma Gandhi, we adhere to the principles of nonviolence. Our country's Constitution prescribes that we strive for peace and security all over the world, support fair and honest relations between peoples, show respect for international law and treaty obligations in relations between peoples, and help settle international disputes via dialogue and peace talks. This is why we support all measures leading to the easing of international tension and helping to eliminate armed conflicts.

Jawaharlal Nehru always emphasized the need to use the great power of science for the purpose of enhancing the quality of human life. Being one of the most perspicacious and humane statesmen of his time, he also was one of the first to perceive that science can also be a destructive force if it is used for the purpose of mass annihilation. He struggled for the cause of peace all his life. Being present at the laying of the Nonaligned Movement's foundations, he made a considerable contribution to the world community's efforts aimed at achieving detente and affirming social justice. This contribution is of abiding significance. Jawaharlal Nehru's course was undeviatingly followed by Mrs Indira Gandhi, and Mr Rajiv Gandhi firmly adheres to this course.

We perceive with profound gratification the fact that a great power — the Soviet Union, under Comrade Gorbachev's dynamic leadership, has embarked on a number of measures for achieving real disarmament and ensuring peace all over the world. We wish Comrade Gorbachev great successes in his efforts, because the issue concerns the existence of mankind itself.

We were deeply impressed by the Political Report delivered at the 27th congress by General Secretary Comrade Gorbachev. This document is outstanding in terms of both its spirit and its content. Not only does it put forward specific proposals regarding the achievement of universal peace, but it also lays down a plan for the implementation of qualitative changes in the material and spiritual conditions of Soviet society's life. There comes a time in every people's life when it falls to the lot of some generation under the leadership of an outstanding leader to take a stride forward while shouldering responsibility and resolving tasks without precedent in ordinary times. I am profoundly convinced that the great Soviet people is doing this under Comrade Gorbachev's leadership.

On behalf of my party, I wish the Soviet people great successes in this impressive work and assure you that our people will share your hopes and joys as you scale ever new heights. Quite a few efforts have been made since the time our country gained its independence less than 40 years ago to wrest our people from the

grip of backwardness, poverty, ignorance, disease, and hunger. Major steps in this direction were undertaken under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Many remnants of feudalism and ignorance and sociopolitical inequality were eliminated; many enterprises and financial institutions became public property; energetic agrarian reforms boosted agricultural output, and as a result of this the country has become an exporter of grain crops; India has become one of the world's highly developed industrial countries. The education system has expanded; it now encompasses almost 118 million children and adolescents. Health care services have spread to the countryside; life expectancy has increased. Today the country boasts a large number of scientists and engineers, and a highly skilled work force.

We clearly perceived all this — the gain of independence and the achievements in the cause of national reconstruction — when we celebrated the centenary of the Indian National Congress' foundation 2 months ago. Bearing in mind the experience of struggle bequeathed to today's generation and the sacrifices made in that struggle, we, under the leadership of our young and dynamic leader Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi, declared on 28 December 1985 in our jubilee resolution on the centenary of the Indian National Congress — and I quote:

"As in the past, socialism is our objective, secularism is our creed, democracy is our belief, and nonalignment is our guiding principle in relations with countries and peoples all over the world. We have sufficient determination to translate into life the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi. These dreams, in their totality, have become Rajiv Gandhi's guidelines for action. We will pursue the policy of the National Congress, which has withstood the test of time."

Our policy of nonalignment is not a policy of neutrality. We resolutely support such objectives as the destruction of imperialism and neocolonialism in all their forms, the liquidation of the hated regime of apartheid in South Africa, the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, and the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. We support all other measures aimed at ensuring justice in the world, which entails the establishment of a new international economic order, in support of which the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee spoke so vividly. Our positions on all these questions are in fact similar, and this similarity imparts new meaning and depth to our relations.

Mr Chairman! We highly value the friendship with the Soviet Union. We thank your country for the support you gave us at the precise time we needed it most. We thank you for the warmth of your friendship, which we reciprocate. I have no doubt that the cordial relations established between the Indian National Congress and the CPSU will strengthen and will become an important factor of peace all over the world. I have no doubt that the warm message to the Indian National Congress on the occasion of its centenary, conveyed by your party through its representative delegation, just like the greetings and wishes I convey to you on the occasion of your great party's 27th congress, will serve to strengthen our friendly ties and to make us aware of our shared responsibility for the fate of mankind. Long live the Indian-Soviet friendship! (prolonged applause)

Pakistani Communist Party Member

PM061517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Speech by a Representative of the Communist Party of Pakistan" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Pakistan, all Pakistani Communists, and on my own behalf, I would like to convey warm and sincere greetings to Soviet Communists on a great event in the life of your party and country — the 27th CPSU Congress. We are profoundly grateful to the CPSU Central Committee for the invitation to our delegation to participate in the congress' work.

The present CPSU congress is for many reasons an event of special historic significance. It is examining three very important theoretical and political documents: the new edition of the CPSU Program, the amendments to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000. These very important documents will be the basis for solving the serious problems raised by the very course of life. Developing Lenin's great legacy, the new edition of the CPSU Program vividly demonstrates socialism's socioeconomic, political, ideological, and moral advantages over capitalism. We are confident that the ideas enshrined in the documents being examined by the congress will become a strong factor in the cause of communist building in the USSR.

By relying on socialism's tremendous economic and intellectual potential, the Soviet Union's working people under the CPSU's leadership have created a progressive and powerful socioeconomic structure which ensures high living standards for the Soviet people. The historic achievements of the Soviet Union and also of other socialist countries in developing the economy, culture, science, and technology have been a decisive factor in changing the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of socialism, which plays a very important role in the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world.

Dear comrades! The 27th CPSU Congress is taking place at a time when peace-loving mankind's struggle against the threat of war and the arms race being conducted by imperialism's most reactionary circles, to prevent a nuclear conflagration, and to prevent the militarization of space has reached a tremendous scale. The broad circles among the worldwide public which hailed the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting have given an enthusiastic reception to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986 containing a comprehensive program for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the 20th century. We are convinced that the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress will give a new boost to the struggle to ensure peace throughout the world.

Dear comrades! Pakistani Communists, working underground, actively participate in the struggle of the working class and all working people against the domination of U.S. imperialism in our country, against the military regime of Ziaul Haq, and for the democratization of the state-political system in Pakistan. World imperialism headed by the United States has turned our country

into a bridgehead of aggression and interference in the affairs of neighboring states, particularly the affairs of the DRA. The reactionary dictatorial regime of Ziaul Haq, whose adventurist policy is based on the military potential created as a result of a U.S. grant of $3.2 billion given during the 1982-86 period, is now holding talks on a new deal with U.S. imperialism in the hope of obtaining a further $6.5 billion. This will make the already extremely tense situation in our region still more dangerously explosive. The recent military operations against free Pushtun tribes in the region bordering on Afghanistan aimed at broadening and strengthening the base of military aggression against the DRA show the direction in which the Ziaul Haq regime's policy is developing.

All our country's progressive, democratic, and patriotic forces demand an end to the policy of cooperation with imperialism. In January and February of this year, Pakistan was in the grip of a mighty anti-imperialist movement. Hundreds of large demonstrations were held against the policy pursued by U.S. imperialism in the Middle East and South Asia and against the Ziaul Haq regime's support for that policy.

Pakistan's largest political parties insist on direct talks with Afghanistan's revolutionary government and demand an end to the undeclared war against that country. The Pakistani people are realizing increasingly clearly that the Ziaul Haq regime's reactionary, adventurist foreign and domestic policies threaten our country's very existence. The reactionary dictatorial regime has deprived the working people of all democratic rights. The people live constantly under conditions of cruel repression and persecution. The recent creation of a so-called civilian government, which in fact is just a legal guise for a military regime, has hardly changed the situation in the country. The efforts of our party and of other opposition circles aimed at uniting all progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces are producing definite results. At the beginning of February five influential political organizations decided to seek closer unity within the framework of a broad united front of struggle against the Ziaul Haq regime's pro-imperialist policy. At the end of last year five trade union associations decided to unite in a single organization — the Democratic Labor Federation. Dear comrades, allow me to congratulate you on the fruitful work of the 27th CPSU Congress and to wish you successes in implementing its decisions! (prolonged applause)

DPRK's Kang Song-San

PM041943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade Kang Song-San, Member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and Premier of the DPRK Administrative Council," (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 27 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev! Dear comrade delegates!

It is a joy for me to be able to attend the 27th congress of the glorious CPSU and to convey to Soviet Communists and the Soviet people fraternal wishes from the member of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) and the Korean people.

The 27th CPSU Congress is proudly summing up the great victories and brilliant successes achieved by the CPSU and the Soviet people during a long and heroic struggle. The congress will offer your party and people even brighter prospects and will make a big contribution to the development of the struggle of the working class and progressive peoples of the world for social progress and peace.

The 27th CPSU Congress is taking place in a very favorable situation where the Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, are achieving enormous successes in the struggle to improve socialism, where the Soviet Union's influence in the peoples' struggle for peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism is growing all the time, and the correctness and vitality of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy are becoming increasingly apparent.

We are sure that your congress will undoubtedly be a forum of crucial significance in the history of the struggle to strengthen and develop the CPSU and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism.

The WPK and the Korean people highly value the friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people, forged during the long joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause, and delight at the great achievements of your party and your people in the socialist revolution and in building socialism as if they were their own.

We consider it a great honor to be with our Soviet comrades — our brothers — at this historic congress and to share your joy at your congress' brilliant accomplishments and successes.

The congress is taking place in a festive atmosphere, attracting universal attention. Soviet Communists and hundreds of millions of Soviet people and the international working class and progressive forces of the world are pinning their hopes on it. We wholeheartedly wish your congress big successes in its work.

Allow me, comrade delegates, on behalf of the great leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-Song, to read out, on this lofty platform, greetings from the WPK Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress. (applause)

To the 27th CPSU Congress.

Dear comrades!

The WPK Central Committee warmly greets the 27th CPSU congress and sends to you, comrade congress delegates, and through you to all members of the CPSU and the Soviet people warm fraternal greetings from the members of the WPK and the Korean people. (applause)

The 27th CPSU Congress is attracting a great deal of attention and the hopes of the entire Soviet people and of progressive mankind. The 27th CPSU Congress will proudly sum up the enormous successes the CPSU has achieved as the leading and directing force of the great Soviet people, leading their rev-

olutionary struggle and the cause of building socialism and communism to victory. The congress will be a new milestone on the path of your party and people and will go down as a brilliant chapter in the history of the glorious CPSU's development. The CPSU, created by the great Lenin, is a glorious party which has made a permanent contribution to the great cause of the liberation of the international working class and oppressed peoples of the world. It opened up for the first time in world history a new era — the era of the historic transition from capitalism to socialism, and, in conditions of capitalist encirclement, blazed the trail to the building of socialism, saved mankind from the threat of fascism, and ensured the formation of the world socialist system.

The Soviet people have had to travel a long and difficult road of struggle, thwarting at every step the aggressive actions and constant subversive machinations of the joint forces of imperialism. During its leadership of this glorious struggle, the CPSU has been tempered ideologically and organizationally and has acquired a great deal of experience.

Now the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, are seeking an unprecedented upsurge in the struggle for the improvement of socialism, for communism.

The Soviet people have absolute confidence in the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The CPSU is ideologically and organizationally stronger than ever before, its unity and cohesion with the people's masses have strengthened even more, and its leading role has been vastly enhanced.

In the Soviet Union today discipline and order are becoming ever stronger in all spheres of state and social life, the role of the human factor is increasing in all national economic sectors, scientific and technical progress is being accelerated, and new changes can be seen in socialist economic building.

The WPK and the Korean people are sincerely delighted by all the fraternal Soviet people's achievements under the leadership of the CPSU, and these achievements are an inspiration to us. (applause)

The CPSU Program, the Economic Program, and the Peace Program submitted for examination by the congress cover all the main political goals and the economic strategy and peace-loving policy of the CPSU up to the year 2000, which gives all Soviet Communists and working people confidence in a bright future and is a great inspiration to the progressive peoples of the world.

The WPK and the Korean people express confidence that the 27th CPSU Congress, convened in this festive atmosphere, will be a forum of special importance in terms of strengthening and developing the CPSU and intensifying the struggle for the development of socialism and building of communism in the USSR.

Comrades!

Today outdated imperialism is bending over backwards to avoid destruction by threatening war, as a result of which international tension has increased considerably. mankind faces the same threat from present-day imperialism as it faced from fascism in the past.

As a result of its growing might and the CPSU's vigorous and consistent peace initiatives and efforts, based on Leninist foreign policy principles, the Soviet Union is now a mighty bulwark of world peace. The Soviet Union's position at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyvich G o r - bachev's 15 January statement are important steps that offer a real opportunity to prevent the militarization of space, effect complete nuclear disarmament, and ensure permanent peace. They meet with the active support and sympathy of the world's peace-loving peoples.

The WPK and the Korean people believe that the principled position of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, expressed in the recent important peace initiatives, is fully in keeping with the common interests of socialism and the peace-loving command of the times, and they actively support these foreign policy initiatives and efforts by the CPSU.

The WPK and the Korean people value highly traditional Korean-Soviet friendship.

The U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea and turned it into their base for an aggressive nuclear war. Today Korea is not only the arena of our struggle for the implementation of national sovereignty, but also the site of fierce confrontation between socialism and imperialism, international progressive forces and the forces of international reaction, and the world's peace-loving forces and the forces of war.

The United States attaches the greatest strategic significance to the Korean peninsula in its effort to achieve military political domination in the Asian-Pacific region and, in this connection, is trying to fabricate "two Koreas" in our country and knock together a United States-Japan-South Korea triple military alliance, by intensifying their military collusion and and adding even more fuel to the situation in the region.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean rulers have again been conducting all over South Korea the "Team Spirit-86" nuclear military exercises, directed against us, and have been taking the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Having turned their backs on our peace proposal on halting military exercises, they nevertheless started the military maneuvers, which is a serious challenge to the Korean people and to peace in Asia and in the world as a whole.

We express our profound appreciation to the fraternal Soviet people, the peoples of all the socialist countries, and the world's progressive people for exposing and condemning the intrigues of the United States and the South Korean rulers aimed at unleashing a new war in Korea and for actively supporting our people's struggle for peace and for the country's peaceful runification. We are confident that the Soviet people and the peoples of the world will continue always to show solidarity with our people's just struggle. (applause)

We believe that the Soviet Union's initiatives on the elaboration of a general comprehensive approach to the solution of the problem of security in the Asian-Pacific region is of great importance for relaxing tension and for safeguarding peace in the region.

The WPK and the Korean people, monolithically united around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are strengthening socialism's positions even more in the northern part of the republic and are struggling to accelerate the independent peaceful unification of the country and to increase international solidarity with the world's peace-loving peoples.

Our party's unshakable stance is that of constantly developing and strengthening the indestructible Korean-Soviet friendship forged in the course of the long struggle for the implementation of common aims and ideals.

The Communists and people of Korea, together with the fraternal Soviet people, launched the struggle against imperialism back when, in the initial period of the Korean revolution, they advanced the slogan: "Let us defend the Soviet Union with weapons!"

The Soviet people shed blood helping our people to liberate the motherland, gave us spiritual support and moral assistance during the postwar regeneration and construction and in the building of socialism, and today are actively supporting our people's struggle for socialism and the unification of the motherland.

We will never forget the class solidarity, support, and assistance of the CPSU and our liberator — the fraternal Soviet people. We are grateful for this feeling.

Our party and our people note with great satisfaction that in the spirit of the accords reached at the summit meetings and talks between the two countries' leaders in Moscow in 1984, reciprocal visits and summit contacts between the WPK and CPSU are being stepped up and allied class relations and ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples are developing constantly in an upward direction on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

This year we celebrate a significant date — the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, whose indestructibility has been tested by life over a long historical period. The strengthening of friendship and cohesion between the parties and peoples of the two countries — Korea and the Soviet Union — fully meets not only the interests of the revolutionary cause in both countries, but the common interests of socialism and the cause of world peace.

The WPK and the Korean people will continue always to march side by side with the CPSU and the Soviet people to the end in the common struggle to accomplish the great cause of socialism and communism and will make every effort to develop and strengthen the forces of socialism as a whole and the international communist and workers movement for the cause of world peace. (applause)

Hail to the eternal and indestructible friendship and cohesion between the WPK and CPSU, between the Korean and Soviet peoples! (applause)

Hail to the 27th Congress of the glorious CPSU! (applause)

The WPK Central Committee, 25 February 1986. (prolonged applause, all stand)

Laos' Kaysone Phomvihan

PM041641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 Second Edition p 9

["Speech by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 27 February morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed members of the presidium, dear delegates, comrades, and friends: On behalf of Lao Communists and the working class and the entire people of Laos — which stands in the forefront of the socialist community in Southeast Asia — the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] delegation conveys with enormous enthusiasm fervent greetings and feelings of sincere friendship to the delegates of the glorious CPSU 27th Congress and, through you, to all Soviet Communists, workers, and the entire heroic Soviet people! (applause)

Comrades, the 27th CPSU Congress is an important event in the political life of Soviet people, the world revolutionary movement, and all fighters for peace.

We listened with great attention to the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report, delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. That important document contains a comprehensive, thoroughly scientific, and critical analysis of the process of building communism in the Soviet Union and of the international situation.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program defines the basic goals of the party's socioeconomic strategy: an increase in the national economy's rate of development, an acceleration of scientific and technical progress, a vigorous social policy, a thorough restructuring of the economic mechanism, and a developing of the masses' creativity and initiative by making use of the principles of material incentives. The outlined measures for broadening democracy within the party and consolidating a Leninist working style in order to enhance the party's role as the organizing and guiding force of society are of very great importance. All this, which is designed to ensure that the Land of the Soviets develops in a qualitatively new and comprehensive way, demonstrates that the CPSU is correctly solving the specific problems of the present stage of development and makes an important contribution to the storehouse of Marxist-Leninist knowledge. We believe that the congress decisions will be of very great importance not only for the Soviet Union but also for the building of socialism in other

countries, the revolutionary movement, and all peace-loving forces. (applause)

We are certain that the courageous, powerful, and talented Soviet people, the first to have accomplished a socialist revolution in the world, will translate the party program into living reality in the motherland of the great Lenin, will advance Soviet society along the path of building communism, and will augment the might of the Soviet Union — the bulwark of the socialist community and the forces of revolution and peace in the world and reliable buttress of the peoples fighting for independence, freedom, and social progress. (applause)

Comrades, at present the situation in the world is becoming increasingly favorable to the revolutionary cause of the peoples and the peace struggle. However, imperialism and international reaction have no intention of abandoning their policy from a position of strength and military confrontation. U.S. militarist circles are seeking to initiate a new round in the nuclear arms race and thereby increase the danger of nuclear war. That is why it is more important than ever today that all peace-loving and progressive forces combine their efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and human civilization.

The LPRP and the Government and the people of Laos fully support the CPSU's consistent peace-loving Leninist foreign policy, which is aimed at halting the arms race, removing the nuclear threat, defending peace, ensuring international security, and implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. We rate highly the Soviet Union's firm, principled stance during the Geneva summit meeting and USSR-U.S. talks. We believe that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's 15 January statement is in accord with the most profound and fervent aspirations of all the peoples, who are seeking to remove the threat of nuclear destruction in order to live in conditions of lasting peace. (applause)

Comrades, after carrying out the national democratic revolution, the Lao people embarked on the path of building socialism. In the last 10 years the Lao people, under the party's firm and correct leadership, have achieved enormous successes and are consolidating and developing their gains by developing the country's resources in accordance with the principle of relying on their own resources, as well as making use of international assistance and cooperation. The country's defense capability has been enhanced, its economy and culture have been restored and are successfully developing, and the people's material and spiritual life has been stabilized and is improving. The 1st 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the third party congress have on the whole been fulfilled.

However, we are still facing considerable difficulties. The country's economy is still poorly developed and is predominantly subsistence in nature. Our material and technical base is also poor as yet and the masses' cultural standards inadequate. War, colonialism, and neocolonialism have had serious consequences. We have also had to confront multifacted subversive activity on the part of our enemies.

In the foreign policy sphere I note with satisfaction that the special relations between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia are constantly developing and are rising to a qualitatively new level. Solidarity and multifacted cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are expanding and strengthening. Laos' prestige in the international arena is growing. Together with Vietnam and Cambodia, we have thwarted all our enemies' attempts to weaken and divide the three Indochinese countries and separate them from the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

Together with Vietnam and Cambodia we have made constructive proposals aimed at developing dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states with the aim of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, thus contributing to the cause of strengthening peace in the Asia and Pacific region and throughout the world. We express our feelings of sincere appreciation to the Soviet Union for supporting the principled stance, a stance imbued with a spirit of good will, that has been adopted by the three Indochinese countries. (applause)

Comrades, the revolutionary cause of the working class and the people of Laos are closely linked with the revolutionary cause of the working class and the entire people of the Soviet Union. At every stage of the Lao revolution, including today, the Soviet Union has been for us the beacon of the revolutionary struggle and a powerful mobilizating factor. It has invariably given us great and invaluable help and support in a spirit of genuinely socialist internationalism.

During the last 10 years the Soviet Union has given us financial and material assistance and helped construct a number of facilities and to train national cadres. This assistance makes an important contribution to the cause of defending and building our homeland and normalizing and improving the Lao people's living conditions.

We express our sense of deep satisfaction at the meeting with Comrade Gorbachev held in August 1985 and at the identity of views of our parties and states expressed there regarding the main international problems and measures aimed at further strengthening solidarity and all-around cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union.

Please allow me to express from the lofty rostrum on behalf of the LPRP and the Government and the entire people of Laos our feelings of deep and cordial appreciation to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and all the fraternal Soviet people for their enormous, constant, and internationalist assistance. (applause)

Please allow me also to express sincere gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement, the Nonaligned Movement countries, the national liberation movements, and all the peace-loving peoples for supporting the cause of defending and building our motherland. (applause) I wholeheartedly wish the CPSU's historic 27th congress success! Glory to the CPSU and the great Soviet people! (applause)

Long live the militant solidarity, great friendship, and all-around cooperation between our parties and peoples! (applause)

Long live all-victorious Marxism-Leninism! (applause)

Long live peace throughout the world! (applause)

Thank you for your attention. (prolonged applause, all rise)

Chilean Radical Party Member

PM051451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86 Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Comrade Hugo Miranda, Member of the Leadership of the Radical Party of Chile" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades!

I have come to the 27th CPSU Congress as a representative of Chile's Radical Party, one of our country's left-wing parties, to convey fraternal revolutionary greetings to Soviet Communists from the thousands upon thousands of Chileans whom the fascist dictatorship has deprived of freedom. The attention of all the planet's peoples is fixed on the work of your party's 27th congress today. They are following the decisions of this historic forum with hope. The program of peace and of ensuring international security advanced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is the best proof of the Soviet people's love of peace. The entire civilized world and, in particular, the earth's young generation enthusiastically hail the specific proposals set forth by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev aimed at eliminating nuclear, space, and chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving policy is of tremendous significance for the peoples of Latin America, precisely because U.S. imperialism, in pursuing its militarist course, is dragging the countries of our region behind it, forcing them to considerably increase their military budgets. This in turn is leading to a still greater increase in our foreign debts. They have reached such fantastic proportions that they can no longer be paid off. Sufficeit to say that the foreign debt of the Latin American and Caribbean countris now amounts to the astronomic sum of $360 billion.

In accordance with its imperialist strategy of world domination, the United States is exacerbating regional conflicts in Central America, knocking together and financing armies of mercenaries in vain attempts to stifle the desire of that region's peoples to acheive their independence. The United States is trying unsuccessfully to end the heroic Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua. In El Salvador it is giving all possible support to the oligarchic and antidemocratic government which is pursuing a policy of genocide against its own people.

In Chile the U.S. Administration is seeking to use another method to preserve its supremacy: by means of a compact with the dictatorship to establish an antidemocratic system which would not be as odious as Pinochet's present fascist regime but would in practice bar the people's broad masses from participating in deciding the country's destiny. However, these calculations are doomed to failure. The Chilean people are determined to struggle for their freedom and the restoration of true democracy. The masses' demonstrations are growing irrepressibly with every passing day, shaking the foundations of the dictatorship and portending its final fall. In this struggle the Chilean people, like all peoples struggling for their liberation, rely on the Soviet Union's invaluable solidarity. Therefore, I would like from this rostrum to express our tremendous appreciation to the Soviet people for the solidarity and support which they have displayed and are displaying with our struggle during these black years in Chile's history.

Comrades! We are greatly impressed by the grand tasks advanced in the report of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Their scale is such that these tasks might seem difficult to carry out if we had not had the opportunity to see for ourselves the impressive successes already achieved by the Soviet Union.

Long live peace and friendship among the peoples! Long live the USSR, the motherland of Lenin! (prolonged applause)

Soviet Jew Jailed for Trying to Emigrate to Israel

AU200825 Paris AFP in English 0408 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Jerusalem, March 20 (AFP) — Vladimir Lifshitz, a Soviet Jew who sought a visa to emigrate to Israel, was sentenced Wednesday in Leningrad to three years in a severe-regime labor camp, an informed source said here. The source, close to Soviet emigre circles here, said the 44-year-old computer expert had been accused of defaming the Soviet Union by asking Westerners for help in getting an outbound visa.

The defendant's Dutch lawyer was not allowed to enter the Soviet Union and Mr Lifshitz' wife was to be prosecuted for having refused to testify against him, the source added. Mr Lifshitz was said to have lost his job when he first applied for a visa to Israel four years ago.

Belorussian Plenum Addresses Problem Areas

PM191041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondents I. Novikov and A. Simurov: "Embarking on the Main Route. From the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Minsk — Belorussian labor collectives have embarked immediately on the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Every day brings production successes, but the republic's entire economy and social life have to be fundamentally transformed; communists should not to be content with what they have achieved. This was the burden of the discussion at a Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum at which N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and talks of the republic's party organization in fulfilling its decisions.

The 27th CPSU Congress, the speaker said, demonstrated our party's loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and its ability to thoroughly grasp and realistically assess the situation, learn the correct lessons from experience, and find ways of solving pressing problems. It was with Bolshevik strictness that it assessed the reasons for the buildup of shortcomings and difficulties and boldly discarded things old, alien, and obsolete. The republic's Communists and working people wholly and fully approve the congress decisions. They see it as their paramount duty to convert the energy of ideas generated by the party's supreme forum into the energy of action and to put the party's plans into practice through selfless labor.

The plenum participants focused attention on seeking potential and reserves for further acceleration in the development of the republic's economy. Analysis shows that the targets planned for the current year can be surpassed. So, while the 5-year plan envisaged a 23.8-percent increase in national income, the use of new-found reserves makes it possible to raise this indicator to 26 percent. The extra national income would be obtained entirely as a result of better labor productivity. At the same time, it is planned to reduce materials-intensiveness by at least 5 percent.

Belorussia is a major machine building republic. In the 12th 5-Year Plan, the sector is to increase production by 50 percent and switch to the mass manufacture of new generations of equipment. In particular, it is planned to assimilate production of new computers, automation facilities, digital program control and "processing center" machine tools, and a range of flexible production modules. The ways of accelerating the retooling of machine-building enterprises have been determined. The main concern now is to ensure rigid party exactingness and monitoring at all levels from the very first months of the 5-year plan.

Unfortunately, it was noted at the plenum, not all leaders have fully grasped the nature and scale of the forthcoming restructuring and in some places they are only pretending to implement it. The following examples were given to confirm this. The "Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod Imeni V.I. Lenina" and "Minsktraktorozapchast" associations intend to move old equipment and technology from the pilot enterprises to the new production areas that are being set up at their branches. Who needs this kind of "remodeling"?

Such an important labor productivity reserve as strengthening organization and discipline and making fuller use of work time is still not being fully exploited. The plenum outlined measures on persistently and consistently improving labor norms, taking into account collective forms and the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and strictly linking pay to labor productivity. Ministers N. Kostikov, local industry; V. Bildyukevich, construction materials industry; G. Filippov, fuel industry; G. Markovskiy, forestry; S. Bril, industrial construction; and N. Donskoy, chairman of the State Committee for the Fish Industry, were criticized for shortcomings in this area.

There was a keen discussion at the plenum on the problem of economy and thrift. One cannot have a situation where every year the republic's economy generates 36 million metric tons of secondary resources, but only 16 percent are brought into play. Losses are excessive, in particular, in potassium production. The plenum made it incumbent on the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers to amend the republic "materials-intensiveness" program to envisage a sharp increase in the consumption of secondary raw materials.

The plenum highlighted the problem of cadres' responsibility for improving the quality of output. The 27th CPSU Congress' criticism of "Gomelmash" for poor-quality KSK-100 feed-harvesting combines was deemed fair. Measures were outlined to improve their reliability.

The plenum made considerable demands on scientific establishments; academic, sector, and VUZ proposals on setting up scientific and technical associations have not been implemented. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and the republic Academy of Sciences Presidium are chiefly to blame for this. A considerable number of major scientific establishments are suffering from chronic sterility.

In their discussion of agro-industrial problems, the plenum participants noted that the development of agricultural production and improvement of its efficiency are a slow process. It is more

than 2 months since the decision to form integrated agro-industrial complex management bodies, but the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee is still organizing its structural subunits and managerial apparatus. It is time to embark on practical activity and the solution at local level of questions connected with the fate of this year's harvest and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The republic's villages are not yet entirely ready to work in the new way. Training and certification of cadres has been delayed; only 56 percent of midlevel management personnel have undergone retraining in Mogilev Oblast and 70 percent in Minsk Oblast. Retooling is slow. Serious shortcomings have come to light in public-sector livestock raising also. Milk yields fell on 20 percent of the farms in January-February. The meat production and purchases situation has deteriorated. The plenum's categorical conclusion was that not all party committees have managed to instill a businesslike approach in economic managers.

The plenum deemed it expedient to set up show farms this year in different soil and climatic zones, to achieve high cereal yields and to organize training of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists. Farms are being set up in rayons to operate as centers for testing techniques for obtaining high milk yields and for training cadres. The intention is to organize production of scarce machinery and equipment in the republic in order to provide for intensive techniques in plant growing and comprehensive mechanization in livestock raising.

The scale and complexity of the new tasks, it was said at the plenum, make high demands on the entire political, ideological, and organizational work of the republic's Communists. In the spirit of congress demands, party organizations are urged to establish an atmosphere of creativity, exactingness, and self-criticism and to search for new solutions to socioeconomic and ideological education problems.

But in some places there have been delays in the restructuring process. Some cadres are not persistent or consistent enough; sometimes they are not bold enough in abandoning old approaches, hackneyed and formal methods and ways, and dedication to empty talk and bombast.

Khotimskiy Party Raykom and its secretary, V. Prudnikov, came in for sharp criticism. Here, as was the case many years ago, they are relying on the power of paper and various "ticking-off sessions." But things get worse every year in the rayon — harvests and milk yields are dwindling. Not all the leaders of republic ministries and departments have grasped the need to work in the new way. In particular, a number of leading personnel at the Belorussian SSR Local Industry Ministry are wasting a great deal of effort collecting information and preparing all manner of questionnaires. Some days they send as many as 45 instruction documents to subordinate bodies — several times as many as they receive themselves.

The plenum demanded that primary party organizations introduce a critical approach to the job and ensure that every leader carries out an exacting assessment of work results, does not get carried away by what he has achieved, and strives to make full use of available reserves. Leading cadres at all levels must join forces to solve the big and crucial tasks, implement the tough plans, and surmount the difficulties.

The party organizations' paramount tasks, the plenum said, is to help communists and all working people understand the ideas and guidelines of the 27th CPSU Congress, to make everyone commit themselves to them and treat them as a guide to action. In the system of political enlightenment and economic education it is planned to hold courses on the study of congress documents and to have in labor collectives an integrated political day, social and political lectures, and talks by members of propaganda groups.

The plenum resolution outlines a wide range of organizational and political measures on the fulfillment of 27th CPSU Congress decisions. A feature of it is its concrete approach: The goals and main tasks are identified, along with the ways of tackling them, the people who will carry them out, the timeframe for implementing them, and the bodies responsible for the monitoring process.

Academy of Sciences Holds Annual General Meeting

Topical Problems Discussed

LD192221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A session of the Annual General Meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences opened in Moscow today. The session will discuss topical problems which Soviet scientists are faced with in accelerating scientific and technical progress. Comrades Zimyanin and Medvedev and leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences and union republic academies of sciences, as well as of major scientific centers in the country, took part in the work of the annual general meeting. The session was opened with an introductory speech by Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Begin Recording] Last year and this year have been distinguished by the fact that our party has set very serious tasks for the whole people, vitally important tasks, tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress. You all understand well that these tasks are also dependent on the Academy of Sciences and on the Academy of Sciences, above all, with all its scientific organizations, mobilizing all its powers and possibilities in order to further the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. It was proposed to organize interdepartmental scientifc-technical complexes in order to be able, in such joint work by this complex, to overcome obstacles of all kinds, technical and financial, as well as economic, and to introduce these and other developments more rapidly. We have been called to do this by the 27th congress and we must, comrades, fulfill what the country now demands of us. We must fulfill it without stopping at some kind of limit, saying: We have completed our basic work and the rest is up to you. This is not the approach we must now permit. [end recording]

A report entitled "The 27th CPSU Congress on the Tasks of Soviet Science" was presented y Academician Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. [video shows Ponomarev shown among those in Presidium]

Aleksandrov Opens Meeting

LD192159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 19 Mar 86

["Part" of introductory speech by USSR Academy of Sciences President A.P. Aleksandrov at annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow on 19 March — recorded]

[Text] Our party has set the entire people very serious tasks to accelerate scientific and technical progress. These tasks depend upon the Academy of Sciences — and, above all, the Academy of Sciences with all its scientific organizations — mobilizing all their powers and possibilities to further the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. We have grown accustomed, comrades, to the fact that quite a large amount of our work, though worked out in detail, gets bogged down en route to the technology and takes a very long time to be introduced sometimes; occasionally never getting introduced at all, but being replaced by buying analogous ideas abroad and using them in our technology.

I should say this situation evolves for different reasons, but, above all, the reason for this lies in the economic complexities of introducing a new [word indistinct]. After all, usually new technology results either in a reduction of expenditure of materials in production,the labor intensity of manufacturing going down, or energy consumption being reduced. These are the three ways to modernize some kind of production. In all cases, this means making the output cheaper and, in all cases, according to existing canons this is not profitable for our enterprises. We must now make very great efforts to get rid of this shortcoming, this shared shortcoming of ours, of our country's economic system. This has to be struggled for both by us and by industry.

It has been proposed to organize interdepartmental scientific-technical complexes in order to overcome, by means of joint work in these complexes, all sorts of hindrances. This decision has been made, yet we are still moving very slowly in the direction of setting up these intrerdepartmental complexes. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, speaking at the 27th congress, said very sharply that we must all change the methods of our thinking, of our approach to this matter, and that is absolutely right, and we, comrades, must fulfill what is demanded of us now by the country.

'Inexplicable' Construction Problems Examined

LD191823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1330 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Patrons from Moldavia who came to West Siberia to help oilmen build housing at Novyy Urengoy have found it impossible to do the job. A TASS correspondent says that in one of the microrayons of the polar town stacks of components and structures forhomes delivered from thousands of kilometers away have accumulated, but the emissaries from the republic cannot start assembling them. Units of the Ministry of Petroleum and Gas Construction Industry have failed all schedules for preparing foundations. Novyy Urengoy has outgrown its frontiers, so it was decided to build residential areas in its northern part across the river. There in taiga country, in a short time, it is planned to virtually build an entire town with a population of over 100,000 people. To carry out the task builders were sent from Moldavia and Armenia.

It should be acknowledged that in their work for the gasmen, the patrons performed responsibly. For instance, even now, out of the components sent to Novyy Urengoy from Moldavia, one could build two nine-story houses. But when they will get down to work is hard to say, because for the third month running, the contractor cannot prepare the foundations. In the middle of December last year the first piles had been driven for the nine-story building. On that occasion, a meeting was held and representatives of the Ministry of Petroleum and Gas Construction Industry promised that by the end of the year the foundation would be completed.

In accordance with that statement the Moldavian builders planned their schedule. The first quarter is coming to an end, but instead of the promised preparation, fresh assurances are being received: The foundation will be ready on 15 January, then 25 January, then 15 February and 15 March. Recently, another target date was named, 10 April. At this rate the gasmen will hardly be able to celebrate their housewarmings this year in the homes built by the patrons. But Novyy Urengoy is a town where the housing problem is especially acute. Simply to move people from temporary homes this year it is necessary to commission 40,000 square meters of housing. Therefore, the position of the representatives of the Ministry of Petroleum and Gas Construction Industry who act so cooly toward the physical assistance of the builders from a fraternal republic is quite inexplicable.

Orenburg Officials Expelled From Party for Drinking

PM191245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Mar 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee: On the Incorrect Behavior of Leadership Workers in Sol-Iletskiy Rayon, Orenburg Oblast"]

[Text] An investigation into warnings received by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has established instances of incorrect behavior by V. Pronkin and N. Saprykin, secretaries of Sol-Iletskiy Party Raykom in Orenburg Oblast, V. Karavayev, chairman of the rayispolkom, and certain other leadership workers.

Instead of implementing in a persistent and businesslike fashion the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the eradication of drunkenness, fighting resolutely against harmful traditions and customs, and setting an example in establishing a sober way of life, after the end of the rayon party conference they themselves organized a celebration supper at which alcoholic beverages were consumed, thereby flagrantly violating the norms of party morality and discrediting themselves.

The unprincipled position of the party raykom secretaries and the rayispolkom chairman on questions of the struggle against drunkenness had a negative effect on the state of party and state discipline. The investigation revealed that in Sol-Iletskiy Rayon there is leniency and a low level of exactingness toward Commu-

nists who fail to observe the norms of the CPSU Statutes, gross violations of law and order, and a failure to give urgent party assessments of instances of thriftlessness and abuses of official position on the part of officials. Certain communist leaders who have committed misdemeanors incompatible with party membership, including offenses punishable under criminal law, remain in the ranks of the CPSU and in leadership posts.

The results of the investigation have been examined by Orenburg Party Obkom. The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee took note of the fact that the obkom bureau has expelled from the CPSU V. Pronkin, first secretary of Sol-Iletskiy Party Raykom, N. Saprykin, second secretary of the raykom, and V. Karavayev, chairman of the rayispolkom, and has taken strict party proceedings against others who took part in the supper where alcohol was served.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee noted that Orenburg Party Obkom failed to take prompt, effective measures to improve the situation which had arisen in Sol-Iletskiy Rayon and demanded that a more persistent struggle be waged for the strengthening of party and state discipline and the eradication of drunkenness, that strict proceedings be taken against Communists who violate statutory demands and the norms of communist morality, and that instances of unseemly behavior and abuses of official position on the part of officials be resolutely eradicated.

Yeltsin Addresses Moscow Radio Plant Meeting

PM191625 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by V. Gerasimov: "Most Important Condition; Integrated Political Day To Mark the Results of the 27th CPSU Congress Held in the Capital Yesterday"]

[Excerpt] ...After the shift and before leaving for the plant conference hall, Zoya Fedorovna Anokhina put her work place in order and gave her customary glance over the shop. On the tinplating sector where she works everything was as usual, which is something she has grown used to in 22 years of working at the first Moscow radio components plant. Nonetheless, it seemed to her that recently something had changed imperceptibly.

Of course, it was all a matter of people, of a change in their mood and attitude toward matters. There's no denying that the tinsmiths' work is hard, but they don't complain — they get 150-170 percent of the normal salary.

She also remembered that first day after the completion of the work of the 26th Moscow City Party Conference, to which she, the shop party organization secretary, had been a delegate. How many keen questions there were, what sincere interest shone in the faces of her comrades. "That is how it will be today," she thought.

And she was not wrong. Although the collective has sufficient reason to be satisfied with its work, the plant workers did not gather for their integrated political day to note their achievments. Indeed the very theme of the day, "For the Flowering of our Motherland, for the Sake of Peace and Progress on Earth (on the Results of the 27th CPSU Congress)" compelled them to a businesslike, constructive, self-critical talk.

B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, who addressed the workers, described the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, calling it an outstanding event in the life of our party and country and stressing the congress' enormous international importance.

The party's course, approved by the congress, toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development has met with the broad and unanimous support of the Muscovites and entire Soviet people. Today the question of enlisting all members of the labor collectives in active work to implement economic and social transformations is raised on a practical plane.

And great, crucial tasks face the Muscovites. They must resolve many problems of Moscow's socioeconomic development through 2000 with a view to eliminating the lag allowed in the past two 5-year plans. Fundamental questions on the development of the material-technical base of the construction organizations and health care and the improvement of the operation of trade and passenger transport await solution. The style of work of the party raykoms and all the capital's primary party organizations requires substantial improvement.

Speaking of the plant collective's tasks in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, B.N. Yeltsin noted that no one today should be satisfied with the level that has been achieved. Neither the party nor the congress decisions give any right to do so.

And although the plant completed the 11th 5-Year Plan well and labor productivity rose 105 percent and the sales plan was fulfilled 103.9 percent, the production of output with the seal of quality fell from 70 to 9 percent, a large proportion of the monthly plan is fulfilled in the final 10 days of the month, and the development rates planned for the enterprise in the 12th 5-Year Plan are lower than they were in the previous 5-year plan.

Pointing to these shortcomings, B.N. Yeltsin stressed that the most important condition for the socioeconomic acceleration of our society is the use of all existing reserves and the resolute overcoming of inertia and conservatism. It is necessary for each person at his work place to work enterprisingly, to the full, and to constantly increase his personal responsibility for the affairs of the team, sector, shop, enterprise, and industry.

Science, Technology Termed Vital to Economy

PM191244 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
19 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Main Lever of Intensification"]

[Text] The party's strategic course is to effect the transition to an economy with the highest organization and efficiency. Having approved entirely the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development elaborated by the party Central Committee, the 27th CPSU Congress made it incumbent on party, soviet, economic, and public organizations to base all of their activity on unconditional implementation of the program directives on the national economy's transition to an intensive path of development.

"The party perceives as the main lever of intensification the radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the widespread introduction of new generations of fundamentally new technologies which ensure the highest productivity and efficiency," the 27th CPSU Congress Resolution on the Central Committee Political Report says. "The congress sets the paramount task: to effect profound technical reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology."

Soviet scientists, engineers, and technologists are inspired by the fact that, in the new edition of its program, Lenin's party perceives it as the historical mission of socialism to put the achievements of advanced science, the most sophisticated and powerful technology, and the growing strength of creative collective labor at the service of communist building.

This task must be resolved without any delay: The 12th 5-Year Plan is meant to become a major step in the national economy's transition to the tracks of intensive development on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. By firmly eliminating the numerous barriers across this path, radical and revolutionary advances are to be ensured along all its avenues. While advancing along the broad front of science and technology, it is necessary to concentrate resources on the key avenues, give scope to the mass utilization of technological innovations that have been tested in practice, and rapidly and purposefully conduct scientific, planning, and design development projects which will ensure the creation and assimilation of fundamentally new equipment and technologies enhancing labor productivity severalfold.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan period, for example, it is intended to expand the application of progressive base technologies 1.5-2 times, aiming for a qualitatively new situation not only in individual types of production processes, but also in entire sectors. The fundamental reconstruction and preferential development of the machine-building complex are perceived as a matter of paramount importance. The average level of production automation in the national economy will double. The growth of the volume of computer equipment output will increase 100-130 percent over the 5-year plan period, while the pool of industrial robots will treble.

The achievements of science and technology constitute a foundation which also provides the base for the fulfillment of the USSR Food and Energy Programs and the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000. To put it briefly, the radical acceleration of the pace of technological progress and the scaling of the highest peaks of science and technology are a powerful accelerator of progress in all spheres of society's life.

Broad and alluring horizons have opened before Soviet scientists. The party calls upon them to concentrate their efforts along the most important strategic avenues ensuring the acceleration of economic and social development. In the sphere of the social sciences it is envisaged, in particular, to intensify research into the problems of the improvement of developed socialism and to enhance the ideological-theoretical level and practical significance of research. In the sphere of the natural and technical sciences, the expansion of research ensuring profound qualitative changes in productive forces and the creation of fundamentally new types of products, equipment, and technologies has been moved to the fore.

Soviet science has a powerful potential enabling it to successfully resolve responsible tasks of unprecedented scope and complexity. The impressive voyage of the two red-starred unmanned spacecraft to Venus and Halley's Comet, the start of work by cosmonauts L. Kizim and V. Solovyev on the new-generation *Mir* orbital space station, and the nomination of a number of outstanding scientific achievements for the Lenin Prize — all these prove the broad range of questing and the vast potential of Soviet science and technology.

While creating conditions for fruitful activity by scientists, the country is fully entitled to expect from them discoveries and inventions ensuring truly revolutionary changes in the development of engineering and technology. This makes it necessary to enhance the efficiency of work by scientific research institutions and to galvanize the efforts of sector institutes by increasing their contribution to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress; to utilize more productively the scientific potential of VUZes, where over 35 percent of the country's scientific and pedagogical workers are concentrated but where no more than 10 percent of the research is carried out at present; to develop the plant sector of science at preferential rates, incorporate sector scientific research institutes more boldly in it, and conduct work on the organization of science and production associations more swiftly; to improve the economic machinery in the sphere of science; and to introduce new forms for remunerating the labor of scientists and designers more rapidly.

While incessantly replenishing the arsenal of ideas and developments stemming from fundamental research, it is necessary to effect more energetically the orientation of science toward the needs of the national economy. Equal importance attaches to the orientation of production toward science and its utmost receptiveness to scientific and technical achievements. Sharp criticism was leveled from the congress rostrum at instances of technological conservatism, excessive "dissertational orientation" of research, tardiness in assimilating the results of scientific quest, feckless preference for imported technology, departmental hostility toward inventions originating in "other people's" sectors and

institutes, and production workers' disinterest in the introduction of these inventions. A reminder was also issued: We will be unable to solve the set tasks unless we find the levers which will give priority only to those research institutions, industrial enterprises, and collectives which are actively introducing everything that is new and advanced.

The economic machinery has to be resolutely restructured in the interest of accelerating scientific and technical progress in every sector of the economy. All components of economic management are called upon to change their attitudes toward the introduction of innovations — such is the party demand. This applies to the USSR Gosplan, which must shift more boldly toward comprehensive planning of scientific and technical progress. It also applies to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, which must restructure its work more swiftly, concentrating its efforts on coordination of the main avenues of scientific and technical progress, leadership of intersector scientific and technical complexes, organization of scientific information in the country, and coordination of work on the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. The USSR Academy of Sciences and ministries and departments must give more attention to fundamental research and the introduction of results achieved on this basis into production.

Party organizations are called upon to aim persistently at ensuring constant growth in the contribution made by science and technology to production and the intensification of the orientation of scientific and technical development toward the solution of social tasks. Many of them show initiative and persistence in this work. A high assessment has been given to the experience of Leningrad's Communists in the elaboration of programs for intensification and for integration of science and production, and of the Ukrainian party organization in the establishment of scientific and technical complexes and engineering centers. At the same time, however, the need for restructuring has yet to be perceived by everyone everywhere. It is impossible to advance unless people learn to work in the new fashion and overcome inertia and conservatism.

The utmost acceleration of scientific and technical progress is a key political and economic task. The congress documents comprehensively examine and substantiate all aspects of the ways and methods to resolve it. Thus, a broad range of measures have been defined, with due consideration for the demands of the scientific and technical revolution, involving the improvement of people's educational and vocational training including measures as part of the reform of general educational and vocational schools and the restructuring of higher and secondary specialized education. The CPSU is consistently implementing a policy of strengthening the material and technical base of science in every way. Further proof of this is provided by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted immediately after the congress aimed at the accelerated development of the development of instruments and automation equipment for scientific research. May this concern give wings to Soviet scientists, engineers, designers, inventors, and rationalizers, may it give them new strength and inspire them to active and civically responsible creative work.

Labor Administration Official on New Wage Measures

LD171111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Interview of Ada Sergeyevna Rastemishina, chief of the Labor Organization, Wages, and Worker Cadres Administration of the Ministry of Light Industry, by radio correspondent Tatyana Nikolayeva; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Recently in the newspaper *IZVESTIYA*, a report was published that a decision has been adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers that envisages additional measures to consolidate the cadres in production associations and in enterprises of the sewing, footwear, leather, and knitting industries within the Ministry of Light Industry system.

Comrades Beskina from Ivanovo, Gubshchenko from Mogilev, and Akhromeyeva and Kryatina from Orekhovo-Zuyevo have asked the editorial office to explain more about the innovations in the payment of labor for a large category of workers in a branch which is very important and necessary for all of us. Please listen to an interview with Ada Sergeyevna Rastemishina, the chief of the Labor Organization, Wages, and Worker Cadres Administration of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, with correspondent Tatyana Nikolayeva:

[Rastemishina] This decision envisages, in the first place, the introduction of measures in the 12th 5-Year Plan that facilitate the acceleration of technical reequipping of enterprises, their provision with contemporary highly productive equipment and an increase in the efficiency of their use, the wide utilization of progressive technological process, the utilization of microprocessor technology and robot technology, the perfecting of the organization of production and labor, a significant improvement in the working conditions, and the reduction of the proportion of workers occupied in manual labor. Second, this decision establishes a number of substantial benefits.

[Nikolayeva] Well, if we may, let us talk in more detail about the benefits because in our editorial mail there are specific people who sent letters with specific questions for you. So, in particular, here is a group of comrades from various enterprises and footwear and sewing establishments who are interested in which benefits are envisaged for long service: Will there be any kind of reward?

[Rastemishina] Yes, this decision introduces one-time payments rewarding long service depending on the duration of uninterrupted work in the order of from 0.6 of the fixed monthly salary of the official salary scale up to 1.5 times the fixed monthly salary scale. A one-time remuneration for long service has been established for workers of production associations and enterprises of the sewing, footwear, and leather industries and sewing factories in the knitting industry in the USSR Minister of Light Industry system who are working on a two and three shift schedule, or according to a schedule of an uninterrupted work week. This is an important condition; it is in accordance with the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress on increasing the efficiency of the utilization of productive capacities.

[Nikolayeva] Here is another question, (Ada Sergeyevna), from the Polennov family from Leningrad, who are interested in the fixed rates for those who are working on conveyor belts.

[Rastemishina] For workers working on conveyor belts and production lines, in the sewing, footwear, and leather industries in the Ministry of Light Industry system, fixed rates are introduced that are envisaged for workers with burdensome and harmful working conditions in these branches.

[Nikolayeva] Here is yet another letter from (?Asya) Yakovleva from Kiev and, if I understand her letter, she works on night shift and is interested as to whether payment for work at that time will be increased.

[Rastemishina] Additional payment for work at night has been significantly increased for workers, engineering, and technical staff of the sewing, footwear, and leather industries. Instead of 20 percent, as has so far been the case, it will increase to 35 percent of the fixed hourly rate of the scale for workers, engineering and technical staff, and personnel of auxiliary workshops and also [word indistinct] maintenance staff, and up to 20 percent of the fixed hourly rate of the scale for each hour worked at night for workers of the basic workshops.

[Nikolayeva] Here is another collective letter from a group of girls who have completed a production and technical institute and have been allocated to a sewing enterprise. They are interested in what their wages will be.

[Rastemishina] The managers of productive associations and enterprises of the sewing industry have been given the right to establish a coefficient for piecework rates in the order of 1:3 during the first 3 months from the start of independent work and 1:2 during the following 3 months of work. This will be established for young workers of the basic trades who have completed profession and technical institutes and who have gone directly through individual training for team industrial work.

The introduction of such a benefit is above all to consolidate young workers, because in the early stages not everything turns out right as a result of the lack of practice and skill. Also, it is very important that young workers work independently in the first 6 months. A pleasant situation has been set up to master professional craftsmanship.

[Nikolayeva] Ada Sergeyevna, I think a question that will probably occur to the listeners and will be mentioned in letters is in order: When will these benefits start?

[Rastemishina] Well, these benefits already started at the beginning of the year. The measures envisaged in the decision will doubtless play a positive role in consolidating cadres in the enterprises of the branch, provided of course that labor collectives are widely informed about the benefits that have been made available and that the managers of enterprises and party and trade union organizations will mobilize the efforts of all workers to increase the efficiency of production and to improve the quality of production, such as the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress demand.

Tsentrosoyuz Council Examines Cooperatives' Tasks

PM181647 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
18 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "With a Consideration for the Requirements of the Times"]

[Text] On 17 March, a meeting of the Tsentrosoyuz council was held to examine the tasks of the consumer cooperatives in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Develop Consumer Cooperatives."

A report was delivered by M.P. Trunov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz board. The keynote speaker and speakers focused attention on specific avenues for restructuring work and on the intensification of cooperative farmers' contribution to the implementation of the Food Program and the comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere.

The council paid great attention to the improvement of trade and public catering in rural areas. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the sale of timber and construction materials will double. It is planned to expand the network of specialized stores and depots.

The council meeting took place in an atmosphere of exacting criticism and was aimed at putting into action as rapidly as possible the great reserves which the cooperative organizations possess, satisfying the population's demands for goods more fully, and improving the standard of services for the working people.

The resolution which was adopted defined specific tasks for the consumer cooperatives in developing trade, procurement, and production activity for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.A. Stashenkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee trade and consumer services section, took part in the work of the council meeting.

New Agrarian Policy Aimed at 'Self-Administration'

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM191149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
18 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on the Party's Present Agrarian Policy"]

[Text] The 27th Party Congress defined the solution of the food problem as a priority matter. It must be resolved very rapidly. This is precisely the aim of the party's present agrarian policy formulated in the documents of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the Food Program. There is headway in achieving the set goal, but the lag in agriculture is being overcome only slowly. Although the per capita consumption of foodstuffs is growing, we still do not produce enough meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit. Obviously, it is also important to note that the average annual increase in agricultural output compared with the previous 5-year plan in comparable 1983 prices was only 1.1 percent. And that is against the background of a considerable increase in the sector's material resources.

In the agrarian sector a resolute breakthrough is needed — that is how the task is set in the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress — in order to considerably improve food supplies as early as the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to more than double the agricultural production growth rates. Complex tasks. But they are feasible. As prerequisites to this, the party has elaborated a package of measures aimed at changing the socioeconomic situation in the countryside and creating conditions for the more flexible intensification and guaranteed production of output.

The key to the solution of the food problem lies in the steadiness of agriculture and above all, of arable farming. Great opportunities here are opened up by the use of intensive methods. Last year alone, their assimilation made it possible to obtain an additional 16 million metric tons of grain and a great deal of other output.

The most immediate source for supplementing the food stock is the reduction of losses of field and stockraising unit output during harvesting, transportation, storage, and processing. This is a large reserve and the addition in consumption resources could be up to 20 percent, for some types of output even up to 30 percent. Expenditure on eliminating losses are 2-3 times less than on additional production of the same volume of output.

The party and government are undertaking major measures to reduce these losses. Much here also depends on enterprising work locally. We must seek out more vigorously opportunities for creating inexpensive bases for storing and processing directly on farms or in their vicinity.

During the work of the congress, the main reasons for the instability and the delayed return on capital investments in agricultural production and sectors of the agro-industrial complex were revealed in frank, forthright speeches, graphic opinions, and criticism at various levels. The local soviets have evidently failed to do their work. The rayon agro-industrial associations, oblast, and other agro-industrial associations have been operating for several years, but in their majority they have failed to find a style of leadership which accords with the times. With few exceptions they have remained the same old agricultural administrations with the temporizing, bureaucracy, and infringement on the independence of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes that are inherent in formations of this kind. In brief, much has been done with exaggerated demands for their own needs, but, unfortunately, with little return on what the country has given for these needs.

We have not succeeded in improving production to a qualitatively new level using old organizational forms. The need for this improvement has become urgent. Stagnation of thinking has inevitably given rise to stagnation in deeds. The party has drawn the necessary conclusions and set a clear-cut task: implementing large-scale measures to improve the entire system of management in order to substantially enhance its effectiveness and direct it toward the radical acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the comprehensive activation of the human factor.

This also applies directly to the agro-industrial complex — one of the biggest national economy complexes. The creation of unified organs of management for the agro-industrial complex centrally and locally was a fundamental step. Now the new economic mechanism must work. The main plan is to open scope for economic methods of managing matters. We want to stress the word "scope" here. The provision on the application of Lenin's idea of the food tax was formulated in a topical way in the Political Report. This is a creative approach toward the more active use of the entire instrument of commodity-money relations.

To be specific: It is planned to establish firm plans for kolkhozes and sovkhozes, broken down into the years of the 5-year plan, for purchases of output — plans which will not be changed. At the same time, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are given the opportunity to use, as they see fit, all of the output they obtain over and above the plan and for potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, a considerable proportion of the planned output as well. The farms can sell this output additionally to the state, sell it in fresh or processed form on the kolkhoz market or through cooperative trade, or use it for other needs, including the private subsidiary farm. The above-plan sale of grain to the state will be encouraged by the additional allocation of material resources in heightened demand and other incentives.

The republics, krays, and oblasts will continue to be given firm volumes for deliveries of output to central stocks, but everything produced over and above this is kept for local supplies. The role of financial autonomy is substantially enhanced.

In addition, the firm plan for state purchases, the system of economically substantiated prices, the encouragement of above-plan procurements, the establishment of contingent counter-delivery [vstrechnaya prodazha] of material resources, as an

incentive, to kolkhozes and sovkhozes without funds, should fill the economic mechanism with new content and accelerate agricultural production.

The positions have been outlined. State decisions will reach their executors. It is important that these decisions should be executed precisely! There is no denying how much has not been fulfilled in the recent past or, as is customary to put it reticently, how much has been "underfulfilled!" But what has now prevented the local agro-industrial organs from making swifter and more effective use of their new, substantial rights? Alas, in many places "restructuring" has been too long drawn out and in some places, it may be said not to have even begun.

As yet, inertia, the former narrow departmental approach, the desire for instructions from above (if you have them you feel more at ease), fear of resourcefulness (also, after all, a risky business in its way), and the poor qualifications of cadres in a number of professions are proving a hindrance. These questions require close attention and vigorous actions on the part of the party organs and local soviets and the psychological restructuring of leading cadres.

It is important to renounce old methods of management as rapidly as possible. Unfortunately, rayon agro-industiral association councils frequently still try to give orders, to impose their decisions, and divert farm leaders to countless futile sessions and conferences. This practice, denounced by the party, should be ruled out.

At the same time, the favorable economic situation created after the May (1982) Plenum for kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises is having an effect. In the last years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the farm economy strengthened and the effectiveness of arable farming and stockraising increased. Here are just a few operational reports from the USSR Central Statistical Administration: The level of purchases of livestock and poultry for January-February 1986 was 114.2 percent compared with the same period last year, while milk purchases were up 106.8 percent compared with last year. If you consider that the country's stockraisers completed last year with a surplus, we can probably speak of a correct line in enhancing the effectiveness of a key sector of the agro-industrial complex. Of course, it is not yet time for elevated assessments. But the course which the agro-industrial committee is steering, the course toward improving the pedigree stock and its productivity and making rational use of feed should produce good results.

During the days when the 27th CPSU Congress was working, the arable farmers in the south of the country went out into the fields. In Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kirghizia, and Turkmenistan they are tilling the soil, planting early potatoes and vegetables, and sowing alfalfa. In the South Ukraine and the North Caucasus they are actively tending the winter crops. The first spring of the 12th 5-Year Plan is gathering a businesslike momentum. The party and government are creating reliable conditions for resolving the food problem. They must be used to the full. That is the first test for the newly created system of management of the agro-industrial complex. And it must be passed successfully.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Editorial

PM191555 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Paramount Task of the Agro-Industrial Sector"]

[Text] Concern for the individual and the social sphere of his life have always been and remain at the center of our party's attention. In its resolution on the Political Report, the 27th CPSU Congress, which recently came to a close, particularly stressed that paramount significance is attached to pursuing an active, integrated social policy and to implementing a program for national prosperity which covers every aspect of life and is planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the long-term future.

The congress proposed taking a fresh look at the development of the social sphere and making a decisive turn in the direction of its needs. It is primarily planned to improve the population's supply of foodstuffs — meat and dairy products, fruit, and vegetables, in particular — and to make serious, major improvements in the structure and quality of nutrition. This task is defined as urgent and one that has to be resolved in the shortest possible time.

Soviet people fervently and unanimously approve this party policy and, naturally, ponder with great interest every figure and every tenet of the congress documents. It is well known that since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, which adopted the Food Program, a great deal has been done to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to develop enterprises which process and store field and farm products. Billions of rubles have been invested in this.

But today, it was stressed at the congress, the question is being posed differently. The progress made is clearly inadequate and the lag in agriculture is being overcome too slowly. A decisive turning point must be reached in the agrarian sector so as to improve food provision substantially in the 12th 5-year period. Per capita consumption of meat, milk, fruit, and vegetables must be considerably increased. For this to happen, the growth rates of agricultural production must be more than doubled. Additional measures are required for the plans to become reality.

What will these measures consist of? The party strategy in this sphere is as follows; to change the socioeconomic situation in the countryside, create the conditions for more thorough intensification and for guaranteed food production, and increase the efficiency of all sectors in the agro-industrial complex, placing emphasis on economic methods of management.

When, in the intervals between sessions, the delegates representing rural Communists exchanged opinions on the course of the congress work, they invariably stressed the particular significance and innovative nature of the supplementary measures. With great interest they discussed the increased responsibility of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the results of their activity. "What we ourselves do determines what we will have and how we will live; remember, that is what was said in the Central Committee Political Report," Lyudmila Aleksandrova Sukhorukova, a milk-

maid from Sakhalin Oblast and a congress delegate, observed. "Whereas some people have become used to believing that, if there is success, it is due to their personal merit but, if there are shortcomings, they are not involved. In some cases they put these shortcomings down to bad weather, in others — to outmoded instructions, and in others — to belated directions from above. Only no mention is made of cases of their own bad management and inability to run things. But the main material and, yes, moral losses stem precisely from this. Here, at the congress, I have looked at many things differently and have gained a better insight into and understanding of where our advantages lie, what still needs to be done, what must be fought against, what must be begun immediately, and what must be supported wholeheartedly and defended with all our strength. Today agriculture needs people as never before who are devoted to their work, have an innovative streak, and with initiative."

Yes, our remarkable workers are a decisive force of acceleration. "The individual has been, is, and will remain the main force of progress and the soul of that progress," the Political Report noted. And all the changes which have to be made — the thorough intensification of agriculture and guaranteed food production — have a single essence: to create the necessary conditions for rural workers' work and everyday life. Precisely this is the strongest guarantee of successful implementation of the Food Program.

But the tasks that have to be fulfilled are of a large-scale nature. On the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress — ensuring for kolkhozes and sovkhozes the fullest possible supply of new machines and mineral fertilizers, and increasing the fund of reclaimed lands — the production of all types of agricultural products has to be increased. It is planned to increase grain production to 250-255 million metric tons and meat production to 21 million metric tons. These are high indicators. For these indicators to be achieved the state of the workplace, the reliability of equipment, the professional training of cadres, people's attitude, and a great deal more is also important.

One of the prime tasks the party has set cadres in the agro-industrial complex is to make fuller, more effective use of production potential. Soil fertility has to be considerably increased and the use of available equipment and material and financial resources improved.

Having outlined a clear program to develop the agro-industrial complex and resolve the food problem, the party congress also clearly determined ways of implementing this program. The main way is to apply intensive technologies. This has already yielded substantial results. Last year alone, the assimilation of these technologies made it possible for farms to produce an additional 16 million metric tons of grain throughout the country as a whole.

Both the sources for augmenting resources and the channels through which products are lost depend primarily on people. And not only on their qualifications. Peoples' attitude to a task, discipline, organization, and the sense of being master — all this must constantly be kept in sight by party organizations, which are expected to skillfully orient collectives toward achieving the set goals. We cannot be reconciled to the fact that in the harvesting of grain and during its transportation, processing, and storage up to 20 percent of it is lost and, in some types of products, almost one-third.

The Basic Guidelines for Social and Economic Development envisage a whole series of measures to reduce losses of field and farm products. Additional means are being allocated to strengthen the base for storage and transportation of these products. Priority is being given to sectors processing agricultural raw materials. Capital investments will increase by 51 percent in these sectors and by 22 percent in the agro-industrial complex as a whole. This will help overcome serious imbalances and will help not only to increase food resources, but to improve its quality also.

The transition to new economic management methods, which now has to be completed, occupies a special place in the development of the agro-industrial complex. The unified organs of management of the agro-industrial complex which have been formed at the center and at local level are intended to ensure effective integration of agriculture and the industrial sectors connected with it. Oblast, kray, and republic agro-industrial committees have actively entered into work under the new methods. However, as many delegates addressing the congress noted, the restucturing process is difficult. As before, excessive administration and petty tutelage over economic leaders and specialists is permitted in some places in the management of agricultural production.

The provision in the Political Report on underpinning the new organizational structure with an effective economic mechanism aroused a lively response in the countryside. This mechanism under which economic methods of management will predominate, significantly expands kolkhoz and sovkhoz independence and likewise, increases their interest in and responsibility for end results. The essence of this mechanism is that kolkhozes and sovkhozes should have firm plans, purchases of produce cannot be changed year by year. Everything they produce in excess of the plan can additionally be sold to the state, sold at a kolkhoz market, or used for other needs, including individual plots. Basically, this is creative application of the Leninist idea of tax in kind [produalog] in contemporary conditions. Under this system, the responsibility of local organs for supplying the oblast, kray, and republic population with foodstuffs will increase and a reliable barrier will be placed in the way of parasitism and bad management.

It goes without saying that radical changes in rural management conditions require a different style and an improvement in management methods. Important tasks face party organizations in the agro-industrial sector and the ministries. Establishing an atmosphere of creativity, principled exactingness, and self-criticism and stimulating the search for new, effective solutions to scientific. technical, economic, social, and educational problems — this approach alone will correspond to the spirit of the congress demands and the spirit of the time.

The 27th CPSU Congress outlined a large-scale program of socioeconomic changes. It excites and inspires Soviet people to great deeds and great accomplishments.

RSFSR Kolkhoz Chairman

PM191505 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by V. Parfenov, chairman of the "Krasnyy Oktyabr" Kolkhoz and 27th CPSU Congress delegate, under the rubric "The Line of the Congress is the Line of Life": "Kolkhoz Self-Administration"]

[Text] Novosibirsk Oblast — Whenever the 27th Party Congress discussed the style and methods of leadership in agriculture, it seemed to me as though someone had been listening to my own innermost thoughts. Even now, there still resounds in my memory the following lines from the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev: "The main design comes down to opening up scope for economic methods of management. We must considerably expand the autonomy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enhance their interest in and responsibility for end results."

The congress revealed the fundamental reasons for the insufficiently effective use of the potential created in the agro-industrial complex. Most frequently, at all kinds of conferences, including in party committees, we are told about precise rations, the delivery of feed, the heating of water, deadlines for field work, and so forth. All this is important, of course. But for us, the main delaying factor has been administrative methods of leadership, petty tutelage, and frequent and incompetent interference in problems which can and must be resolved locally.

What has happened in our country in practice? Last year, for instance, we harvested quite a good grain crop — 21.4 quintals per hectare. We had to sell the state 52,500 quintals of grain and we sold 71,500 quintals, or 12.5 quintals per hectare of eared grain crops, while the average procurement per hectare for the rayon as a whole was half of that. We were told we had to be the rayon's patriots or the rayon would not fulfill the plan. That, in my view, is not patriotism, but localism harmful to the cause and to the state. The lagging farms, as a result, take cover behind the leaders and an average figure that looks good, creating a mere semblance of general headway. In reality, those who work listlessly are in no hurry to assume additional burdens while the collectives of the best farms are losing interest in increasing production output.

Now, all this must recede into the past. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes were told in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report that it is planned to establish firm output purchase plans broken down by the years of the 5-year plan — plans which will not be changed. At the same time, they are given the opportunity to use as they see fit everything which they obtain over and above the plan and for potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, a considerable proportion of planned output as well. The farms can sell it additionally to the state, sell it in fresh or processed form on the kolkhoz market or through cooperative trade, or use it for other needs, including for the private subsidiary farm. The above-plan sale of grain to the state is encouraged by the additional allocation of material resources in increased demand and other incentives.

The equalizing redistribution extended not only to grain, but to income also. Everything "superfluous" was simply confiscated from the sovkhozes. And the result? A colleague of mine once admitted that he seeks with the aid of various accounting operations to "hide" a part of his profits or at least transfer them to the next year. The kolkhoz's pure profit, albeit to a lesser degree, has also been subjected to administrative onslaughts. Various methods were used in an attempt to at least approximate us to the status of those who cannot or do not want to count money.

This is all the more tiresome in that it is not easy for us to economize. In introducing the team contract and financial autonomy, we introduced — in particular, within the farm — a limited-check system for mutual accounting, spent masses of time, and were able to restructure the mentality of the middle echelon leaders. Thanks to this, last year, for the first time, we had no serious overexpenditure for a single item. Now the certainty has finally appeared that the accumulations we have obtained after the deduction of compulsory payments will remain with us.

We peasants expect resolute actions from the USSR Ministry of Finances. Many bank instructions and restrictions long ago became outdated.

Does the village need a kindergarten? The very fact that this question has been raised may seem absurd, yet the Ministry of Finances evidently still has doubts on this score. Inasmuch as the maintenance of kindergartens in the village is not prohibited, it is not hard to conclude that foodstuffs are needed for them. As for milk and meat, we have our own, but the children need sugar, candy, oranges, and other food. Yet none of this is allocated here through stocks; although, for a cash payment we can acquire goods of this kind for just kopeks.

Petty tutelage and the desire to resolve everything from the center causes harm in all circumstances. If we are speaking of the kolkhozes, then excessive administrative measures are simply incompatible with the principles of socialist cooperative self-administration. The party congress noted that recently too many people have been interfering in the life of the cooperative farms. I add on my own behalf that we have seldom looked at the kolkhoz statute because, in any case, the rayon organizations almost always take no account of the legal rights of the kolkhoz collective or board or general kolkhoz meeting.

About 2 years ago we thought up a form of reorganization: The kolkhoz board decided to introduce the post of shop chiefs in order to spare specialists from making tours of bases and rayon and oblast offices — let them introduce leading manufacturing methods and keep track of everything being done properly in the fields and stockraising units. Having learned from bitter experience, we tried not to exceed the framework of the wages fund. We carried out the reorganization and each day confirmed that it was beneficial. And what then? A commission arrived and a ban was immediately imposed — it was forbidden. I could see they would not leave things — they put everything back the way it was.

Meanwhile, the table of organization makes absolutely no allowance for social changes taking place in the countryside. We have

60 motor vehicles and the Ministry of Automotive Transport would assign them an entire office, yet we cannot pay a motor mechanic R200 a month. It would be violating the rules. The time has long since passed when all kolkhoz members lived in their own houses, we now have large-scale municipal services, yet we do not have the right to create a full-scale housing and municipal department. But why, exactly? The kolkhoz statute is actually based on a model one and we can make changes to it taking into account local conditions. So why is this right not being respected?

The congress demanded a halt to any attempts at pressure and excessive administration and that we strive to ensure that cooperative self-administration operates irreproachably. I, personally, will not wait for our financial organs to bring their instructions into line with the requirements of the 27th Party Congress.

As we know, the congress has cleared away bureaucratic obstacles and opened scope for initiative and socialist enterprise. Now, we just have to work and work. We set the following tasks for the current 5-year plan: increasing grain crop yields to 30 quintals per hectare and milk yields to 3,500 kg per cow per year, increasing them by 500kg, and raising meat production by 30 percent. Under the new conditions we think we will succeed in achieving even more, because kolkhoz and cooperative self-administration is restored in full.

Briefs

Azerbaijan Committee Meeting — The Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industry Complex has held its first meeting. The convocation established significant tasks to upgrade the pace of developing agricultural production with the help of the agro-industrial complex. The entire responsibility for increasing production and growing agricultural products and for systematically providing the people with provisions and the industry with raw materials has been assigned to the new system of management. This will not only facilitate a more productive use of economic means and contemporary technical and technological equipment as part of the scientific and technical development, but also create the conditions required for acquiring high quality agricultural products and greatly improving cattle-breeding products. [Text] [*Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 10 Feb 86 GF*]

Parameters of 'Progress-25' Flight Reported

LD191230 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 19 TASS — In accordance with the program of ensuring a further functioning of the orbital research station *Mir*, the Soviet Union launched the automatic cargo spacecraft *Progress-25* today at 13.08, Moscow time. The purpose of the launching is to bring to the orbital station usable materials and various cargoes.

The *Progress-25* spacecraft was put into orbit with the following parametres:

— maximum distance from the earth's surface — 268 km,

— minimal distance from the earth's surface — 189 km,

— period of revolution — 88.8 minutes,

— inclination — 51.6 degrees.

According to the telemetric information data, the on-board systems of the automatic cargo spacecraft are functioning normally.

Manufacture of Microprocessors Increases

LD190041 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Bulat Sabirov commentary]

[Excerpts] In the early eighties the technological basis and qualifications of Soviet production engineers enabled the nation to manufacture integrated circuits of almost the same quality as those made in the United States. Since 1980 the manufacture of microprocessors has increased fivefold in the Soviet Union. However, this country is still lagging behind the West in the manufacture of personal microcomputers. As far as mainframe computers are concerned we have some impressive accomplishments to our credit, based on entirely new computer principles. The PS-2000 computer built in the Soviet Union is capable of performing a staggering 400 million operations a second. Academician (?Vitaltras Pozhelay), computer authority, believes Soviet scientists are now able to compete with their U.S. counterparts in developing computers capable of performing more than 10 billion operations a second.

Competition, however, does not rule out cooperation with U.S. computer manufacturers, but there are obstacles in the way of such cooperation. There can be no doubt that the international division of labor could bring mutual benefits in advancing computer science and electronics, but there are some influential people in the United States who believe that only the Soviet Union would benefit from such cooperation and support the ban on cooperation. No one stands to gain anything from such bans, but the Soviet Union sees no tragedy in this, as has been the case in the past. When the West refused to cooperate with us in one or another area, we simply advanced [as heard] that area, relying on our own potential.

System for Preparing Cosmonauts' Food Viewed

LD191713 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Kishinev, March 19 TASS — TASS correspondent Dmitriy Chubashenko writes:

TASS correspondent did not have to go out into space to try some of the things Soviet spacemen Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev, now working aboard the *Mir* orbital station, eat. He merely called at the Kishinev Research Institute of the Food Industry in the Soviet republic of Moldavia. Institute Director Lina Bantysh displayed the products of the institute. There were packets of yellowish powder and a can of virtually weightless strawberries, for instance. They contained two glasses of apricot juice and half a kilogram of marvelous strawberries, all excellent quality. The cosmonauts themselves also have much praise for their food. The Moldova sauce, for instance, is one of almost half a hundred foodstuffs many cosmonauts have taken along on space missions. Spacemen particularly like dehydrated juices from raspberries, black currants, grapes, strawberries and other berries, fruit sticks, paste from quince, cherries, apricots, pears, apples, and also vegetable paste in tubes and spicy sauces.

The Kishinev canning works has a workshop for the dehydration and drying of fruit and juices which produces these foods. Primary produce loses up to 90 per cent of its weight under the effect of deep cold and low pressure. However, dehydrated, they retain all their nutrient qualities, taste, colour and fragrance. They can be kept like that up to five years in ambient conditions. It takes a few drops of moisture for a dehydrated berry to become juicy anew, as if it had just been picked up. Foodstuffs prepared by the institute in this way were used by the Soviet mountaineers who climbed the Everest. They also are admired by arctic explorers, speliologists, seamen, geologists —all those who work in arduous conditions.

Briefs

Printing Complex — A new printing complex has been manufactured at the printing equipment works at Andropov in Yaroslavl Oblast. This is a plant for offset printing of newspapers — a whole printing works as high as a three-story building. Our domestic printing industry has never before had such a printing plant. Up to now our central newspapers have been printed by the progressive offset method only on imported equipment. The production of powerful printing machinery here at Andropov can be regarded as only the beginning of developing high-productivity new equipment for the central newspaper publishing houses. So, the plant is ready, and we can say a little about its merits. Its printing speed is 280,000 four-page copies per hour, while it will be possible to print larger numbers of pages — up to 32 and in several colors. The work will be of the highest standard and will considerably improve working conditions for printworkers. Testing is now being completed and the plant will be delivered later to the *PRAVDA* publishing house. We have been told that a whole goods train will be needed to transport it. During the present 5-year plan the works will embark on serial production of these printing complexes. [Text] [*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Mar 86 LD*]